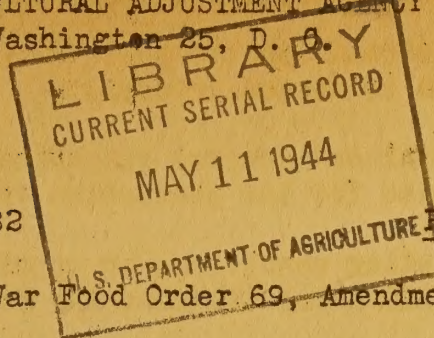


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



May 3, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 82

Production-65
SUBJECT: War Food Order 69, Amendment 1

War Food Order 69 (originally Food Distribution Order No. 69) was amended April 25, 1944. One copy of the amended order is attached, and sufficient copies will be supplied each State for county distribution. This memorandum supersedes War Board Memorandum 399, Production 52, Supplement 1 to that memorandum, and contains the operating instructions for State and county committees in connection with this Order.

War Food Order 69, as amended, prohibits the use of 23 fruits and berries in the production for sale of products containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume, except as provided in paragraph (b) (2) of the order, and except pursuant to authorizations issued by Office of Distribution or by the chairman of the county AAA committee. In the absence of the chairman, authorization may be issued by the secretary of the county committee. (See paragraph (b) (1) of the order.)

The new order does not restrict the use of elderberries and cantaloupes and contains a definition of "Concord grapes" which is different from that contained in the previous order.

The intent of the order is to prevent the diversion of the specified fruits from the more essential uses into the manufacture of alcoholic products. With this in mind, the chairman of the respective county committee should experience no difficulty in making proper determination on each lot of fruit for which authority is sought to use such fruit in the production of an alcoholic product. An offer by a distiller, vintner, or other receiver, of a price higher than that which would be paid if the fruit were sold for food is not sufficient justification for issuing an authorization to use the fruit in the production of an alcoholic product.

Regional authorization officers of the Office of Distribution may release fresh fruit as well as processed fruit. However, those officers have been instructed to refrain from releasing a particular lot of fruit which is in fresh form and is still owned by the grower, except:

1. In a county for which a county committee has not been established.
2. Under special arrangement made with the county committee.

Special authorizations for the use of fresh fruits in the production of an alcoholic product are made by issuing, in triplicate, WFO-69, Form 1, a copy of which is attached. This form should be reproduced in the field.

I. Office of Distribution Responsibilities

1. Place additional fruits under the restrictions of the order if such action is deemed necessary.
2. Issue special and general authorizations releasing fresh or processed fruits for the production of alcoholic products.
3. Modify existing conditions or specify additional conditions under which special authorizations may be issued.
4. Make such audits, inspections, and investigations, and obtain such information and reports as may be necessary for the enforcement and administration of the order.
5. Receive and act upon petitions for relief from hardships caused by the order.
6. Delegate to any employee of the Department of Agriculture authority in accordance with the order.

II. Regional AAA Responsibilities

1. Forward to the State AAA offices procedures, instructions, and information pertaining to the order.
2. Forward to the Office of Distribution copies of WFO-69, Form 1 received from the State offices.
3. Procure information from the Office of Distribution to answer State inquiries.

III. State AAA Responsibilities

1. Forward to the county offices procedures, instructions, and information pertaining to the order.
2. Meet with State representatives of the Office of Distribution for the purpose of arriving at a complete understanding and agreement on the operation of the order and on the functions and duties of the persons responsible for administering the order in the field.
3. Forward to the AAA regional office, once each week, copies of WFO-69, Form 1 received from the county offices.
4. Forward all correspondence, inquiries, and reports pertaining to the order to the regional office.

IV. County AAA Responsibilities

1. The chairman of the county committee may act upon a request for release of a particular lot of fruit (a quantity of a particular kind of fruit which is in fresh form and still owned by the grower), for use in the production for sale of a product containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume.
2. The chairman of the committee may issue a special authorization releasing a particular lot of fresh fruit after it has been determined that no market is available for the fruit for human consumption, except when used in the production of an alcoholic product; provided that if the fruit is unsuitable for human consumption, except when used in the production of an alcoholic product, such fruit shall not be released if the grower failed to exercise reasonable care to prevent the fruit from becoming unsuitable for human consumption, or failed to make reasonable efforts to dispose of or utilize such fruit prior to its becoming unsuitable for human consumption.
3. Prepare special authorization, in triplicate (original and two copies of WFO-69, Form 1) for disposition as follows:
 - a. Original copy to the vintner, distiller, or other receiver of the fruit.
 - b. One copy to the State office. (Copies should be forwarded to the State office on Saturday of each week.)
 - c. One copy to be retained in the county office files.
4. Forward all correspondence, inquiries, and reports pertaining to the order to the State office.

State _____

County _____

Authorization No. _____

AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO WFO-69

_____ 1944

Distiller, Vintner or Receiver

Address

You are hereby authorized to use the following described fruit in the production for sale of any product containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume.

Grower of fruit

Address

Where grown or present location

Location of receiving plant

Kind of fruit

Number and kind of containers

Net weight of fruit

Comments relative to lack of market

This authorization is granted in conformity with Section 1405.13(b)(1)(ii) of War Food Order 69, Amendment 1.

Chairman, County AAA Committee
Secretary,

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[WFO 69, Amdt. 1]

PART 1405—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRUIT FOR ALCOHOLIC PURPOSES

War Food Order No. 69 (originally issued as Food Distribution Order No. 69, 8 F. R. 10477; as amended, 8 F. R. 13549; and redesignated as War Food Order No. 69, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1405.13 *Restrictions relative to the use of fruit*—(a) *Definitions*. (1) "Fruit" means any one or more of the following whether fresh or processed (including, but not being limited to, dried, canned, frozen, or partially processed), and whether produced in or imported into the United States: apples, apricots, cherries, currants, Concord grapes, dates, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums, prunes, blackberries, blueberries, Boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, Johnsonberries, Loganberries, Olympic berries, raspberries, strawberries, Youngberries, and such other fruits as the Director may hereafter designate. This term also means the juice of fruit.

(2) "Imported" means brought into the United States from a foreign country or any Territory or Possession of the United States.

(3) "Concord grapes" means any one or more of the following Concord type grapes: Concord, Early Concord, Cottage, Eaton, Fredonia, Hicks, King, Moore Early, Rockwood, and Worden.

(4) "County AAA Committee" means a county agricultural conservation committee established in accordance with the provisions in 16 U.S.C., 1940 ed., Sup. I, 590h (b).

(5) "Pharmaceutical preparation" means any drug or combination of drugs compounded for medicinal use.

(6) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(7) "Lot of fruit" means a quantity of a particular kind of fruit.

(8) "Special authorization" means an authorization issued to a designated person permitting such person to use a designated lot of fruit for a specified purpose.

(9) "General authorization" means an authorization issued by the Director applicable to any area, specified by the Director, permitting the use of fruit of a specified kind, variety, type, grade, or quantity for a specified purpose.

(10) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(11) "United States" means the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(b) *Restrictions*. (1) Except as provided in (b) (2) hereof, no person shall use fruit in the production for sale of any product containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume, unless authorized to use such fruit for such purpose (i) pursuant to a special or general authorization issued by the director or (ii) pursuant to a special authorization issued by the chairman or, in his absence, the secretary of the County AAA Committee in the county where such fruit is available. An authorization, as aforesaid, by the chairman or the secretary of the respective County AAA Committee shall be issued only with respect to a particular lot of fruit which is in fresh form and is still owned by the grower thereof, if such chairman or secretary determines that no market is available for such fruit for human consumption except when used in the production for sale of a product containing 7 percent, or more, of alcohol, by volume: *Provided*, That if the chairman or secretary of the respective County AAA Committee determines that no market is available because the fruit is unsuitable for human consumption except when used in the production of such alcoholic product, such fruit shall not be released if the grower thereof failed to exercise reasonable care to prevent such fruit from becoming unsuitable for human consumption, as aforesaid, or reasonable efforts to dispose of or utilize such fruit prior to its becoming unsuitable for human consumption, as aforesaid. The issuance of any special authorization in accordance with (b) (1) (ii) hereof, to use a particular lot of fruit, shall be under the supervision of the director and subject to such additional or other conditions as the director may, from time to time, specify.

(2) The provisions of this order shall not prohibit any person from (i) using fruit in the manufacture of flavoring for food or flavoring for pharmaceutical preparations; (ii) using fruit in the production, by the addition of alcohol or a product containing alcohol, of flavoring, flavoring extract, or flavoring concentrate, for food, or flavoring, flavoring extract, or flavoring concentrate for pharmaceutical preparations; or (iii) using any flavoring, flavoring extract, or flavoring concentrate, manufactured or produced as aforesaid.

(3) No person shall sell or deliver fruit with knowledge or reason to believe that such fruit or any portion thereof thus sold or delivered is to be used in violation of this order.

(4) The provisions of this order and of any regulations or orders issued in pursuance hereof shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or here-

after entered into or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder.

(c) *Audits and inspections*. The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises, stocks of fruit, or products containing alcohol, of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, for the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(d) *Records and reports*. (1) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, for the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(2) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years (or for such period of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of his transactions in fruit and products containing alcohol.

(e) *Petition for relief from hardship*. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the administrator of this order. Such petition shall be addressed to Order Administrator, War Food Order No. 69, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Petition for such relief shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to such petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Director. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator on the petition, he shall, by requesting the Order Administrator therefor, obtain a review of such action by the Director. The Director may, after said review, take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final. The provisions of this paragraph (e) shall not be construed to deprive the Director of authority to consider originally any petition for relief from hardship submitted in accordance herewith. The Director may consider any such petition and take such action with reference thereto that he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final.

(f) *Violations*. Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using fruit, or any other material subject to priority or allocation control by any governmental

agency. In addition, any person who willfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(g) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order.

(h) *Territorial extent.* The provi-

sions of this order shall apply only within the United States.

(i) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless instructions to the contrary are issued by the Director, be addressed to the Order Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. WF-69.

(j) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 1, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 69, prior to the effective date of the provisions hereof, the provisions of War Food Order No. 69 in effect prior to the effective date of this order shall

be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with regard to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

NOTE: All record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 25th day of April 1944.

GROVER B. HILL,
First Assistant War
Food Administrator.

War Food Administration Summary of WFO 69 Amendment No. 1

War Food Order 69, which was previously designated as Food Distribution Order No. 69, as amended, was amended to become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 1, 1944. WFO 69, as amended, does, among other things, the following:

(1) Removes elderberries and cantaloupes from the list of fruits and berries which were previously "restricted" under FDO 69 as amended;

(2) Transfers the authority to exempt certain lots of fruit from the restrictions of the order from the county USDA war boards to the county AAA commit-

tees; authorizes the Director of Distribution to release fruit from the restrictions of the order; and

(3) Permits the use of "restricted" fruits and berries in the manufacture or production of food or pharmaceutical flavorings, flavoring extracts, or flavoring concentrates, as well as the use of such flavorings.

The production for sale of a product containing 7 percent, or more of alcohol, by volume, from apples, apricots, cherries, currants, Concord grapes, dates, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, blackberries, blueberries, Boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, huckleberries,

Johnsonberries, Loganberries, Olympic berries, raspberries, strawberries, Youngberries and such other fruits as the Director of Distribution may designate is restricted under WFO 69, as amended. The order applies to any of these fruits and berries in their various forms whether fresh or processed (including, but not being limited to, dried, canned, frozen, or partially processed), and whether produced in or imported into the United States. Concord grapes are defined in the order as any one or more of the following Concord type grapes: Concord, Early Concord, Cottage, Eaton, Fredonia, Hicks, King, Moore Early, Rockwood, and Worden.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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May 1, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 83

Production-64
Amendment-1

SUBJECT: Certification of Processors - 1944
Processing Vegetable Program

Instructions you have received entitled "Certification of Processors - 1944 Processing Vegetable Program" are hereby designated as Special Services Memorandum-81, Production-64.

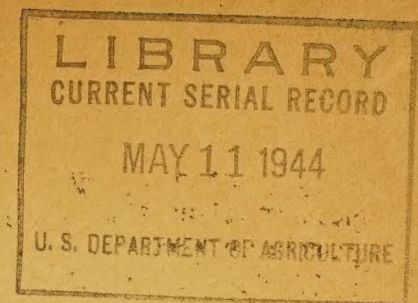
Paragraph 5 under B, "Procedure for Certification will be as follows" is amended to read as follows:

- "5. Upon receipt by the State Committee the application will be examined and the eligibility for certification determined. A signed copy returned to the processor will indicate approval. Immediately upon approval a signed copy shall be sent to the county committee and one to the State Statistician, Division of Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics which ultimately will be received by the Regional Director.

Disapproval shall be indicated by a letter to the processor with copies to the county committee and the Regional Director."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



May 2, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 84

Wool-1

SUBJECT: Instructions for State and County Committeemen
Relating to Commodity Credit Corporation's 1944
Wool Purchase Program

I. General Outline of Program

Commodity Credit Corporation's 1944 Wool Purchase Program provides for the purchase of wool for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation by handlers acting under contract with the Corporation, and the ultimate sale of the wool to mills. The program applies to essentially all wool produced in the United States except wool produced in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Wool produced in these States may be sold by growers without regard to the provisions of the program, or, if a grower or secondary handler located in any one of the exempted States should desire to sell his production or accumulation of wool to Commodity Credit Corporation, he may do so by complying with the requirements of the program.

A grower may employ any of the following methods in disposing of his wool:
(1) He may ship individually on consignment to a primary handler (one who has a contract with the CCC.) (2) He may join together with other wool growers in a pool and ship on consignment the pooled wool to a primary handler as one lot. (3) He may deliver his wool to a local or secondary handler (i.e., a country merchant or assembler of wool who is permitted, without contract with Commodity Credit Corporation, to purchase wool in lots of not more than 3,000 pounds, for resale to Commodity Credit Corporation, or to receive wool in any quantity on consignments from growers, for sale to Commodity Credit Corporation) who will ship it on consignment to a primary handler. (4) If his individual clip is less than 3,000 pounds he may sell outright to a secondary handler or to a primary handler who is authorized to act as a secondary handler. (5) He may sell it directly to a mill; provided the wool is produced within a radius of 50 miles of the mill.

In the case of sales of wool to a secondary handler, the grower will receive only the amount paid to him by the secondary handler and is not entitled to any additional payment from Commodity Credit Corporation. If the price paid the grower is less than the value of the wool as determined by Commodity, the secondary handler will receive only the price paid growers, plus a specified amount for handling.

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Wool purchased by secondary handlers must be sold to Commodity Credit Corporation through primary handlers. Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase price shall be the appraisal value less deductions, or the amount paid for the wool by the secondary handler, plus a specified allowance for handling, whichever is smaller. Provided, however, that Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase price for such wool will be reduced two (2) cents per pound, unless the secondary handler certifies in writing as provided below the amount paid to producers for such wool.

In the case of deliveries to a secondary handler under consignment contracts, direct settlements will be made to growers for Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase price, unless the growers specifically authorize the secondary handler to receive payment on their behalf.

Secondary handlers will prepare and present to the county office, in duplicate, a certified statement listing the names and addresses of the growers from whom the wool was purchased, the quantity purchased and the price paid each grower. The originals of such statements are to be returned to the secondary handler with a dated statement made thereon on behalf of the county committee that the copy has been filed with the committee.

II. County Committee Responsibilities

1. Receive from secondary handlers certifications showing the grower's name, address, amount purchased, and the price paid each grower.
2. Complete and date the original of the certification, indicating that a copy of it has been filed with the county committee. This statement must be signed by a member of the county committee or an employee of the county committee who is authorized to sign such receipts.
3. File copies of secondary handlers' certifications pending further instructions from the State committee.
4. Keep secondary handlers' certifications confidential, except that an individual grower may be advised as to the price reported paid to him as indicated on the certification of cost.
5. After the certification has been filed with the committee, make spot checks generally by phone or during personal contacts with growers to determine whether the information shown on the certification is correct.
6. Secure and forward to the State committee a grower's statement whenever the grower reports a price different than the price shown on the secondary handler's certification.
7. Obtain and furnish such information and reports as are requested by the State committee.

8. Forward correspondence and inquiries requiring additional information and reports pertaining to the program to the State committee.

III. State Committee Responsibilities

1. Keep the county offices informed on procedures, instructions, and information pertaining to the program, and supervise the work of the county committees relating to the program.
2. Obtain information and reports from counties when requested by the Regional office.
3. Submit requests for interpretations or additional information to the Regional office.

IV. Regional AAA Responsibilities

1. Forward to the State AAA office procedures, instructions, and information pertaining to the program.
2. Forward to the CCC reports of irregularities or discrepancies received from States.
3. Procure information from the CCC and answer State inquiries for interpretations or additional information.

V. CCC Responsibilities

1. Make all contacts with State or county committees, including requests for reports or other information through the Regional AAA office.

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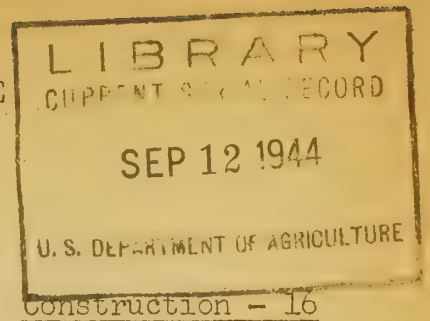
Under separate cover each State will receive four copies of each of the following:

1. Wool handler's agreement
2. List of primary handlers
3. List of wool appraisal offices

Additional copies may be secured from the Regional office if requested.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.
August 17, 1944



SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 84

SUBJECT: Electrical Utility Connections

This memorandum supersedes all Special Services Memoranda issued relative to the obtaining of electrical utility connections.

It is the purpose of this memorandum to clarify various War Production Board Orders affecting farm connections and to include detailed pertinent information which will be of assistance to the Committees in their contacts with the public utility companies and electric cooperatives.

At the present time there are four War Production Board Orders under the terms of which a farmer may obtain electric service to his farm. There also exists a procedure by which an appeal may be made for a connection which does not qualify under any of the four existing orders. The four orders which authorize connections to farms are:

WPB Order

Type of Farm Affected

U-1-c

Livestock

U-1-f

Any farm under certain limited conditions

U-1-g

Temporary service to any farm

U-1-i

Irrigation

An explanation of each of these orders and the appeal procedure mentioned follows:

I. Order U-1-c

- A. The State Committee is responsible for reporting the number of electrical utility connection certified by the County Committees in the State. The report is to be submitted for each period the copper report covers and should be submitted under "Remarks", Line 7 of Form CW-204 "Copper Wire Distribution Report". State Committees shall issue appropriate instructions for obtaining the information required to County Committees.

B. County Committee

1. Application Form CW-200 (See copy attached) should be prepared in the field. This application form is used for two purposes; namely, an application for a County Committee certification for an electrical utility connection and as an application for a copper wire certificate CMPL-361 Revised. As equivalent animal units are used as a standard for issuance of copper wire as well as for securing an electrical connection under

Order U-1-c, it was deemed advisable to use the same application for both purposes. A small supply of this new form is being forwarded to County Offices with this Memorandum. Additional copies should be mimeographed by your office. Supplies of the old form CW-200 (copy attached to SS Memo, 70) should be discarded.

It should be understood that the Form CW-200 is not an application for electric service but it is an application for County Committee certification of the proposed electric line connection.

A County Committee shall not issue a certification for a power line connection unless an application signed by the farmer or his authorized agent has been received and is on file in the County office. A separate application shall be received for each connection required.

2. Equivalent animal units. County Committees shall use the following table to determine the number of equivalent animal units on a farm. It should be noted that only the livestock actually "on hand" may be used for determining the eligibility of a connection. "On hand" includes that livestock which a farmer has already purchased or actually contracted to purchase. However, a County Committee must not accept such livestock as livestock "on hand" unless the farmer can show a written agreement accepted by a prospective supplier for delivery of the livestock. Only the livestock represented in the agreement may be counted as livestock "on hand". A list of equivalent animal units follows:

<u>Livestock on hand</u>	<u>Equivalent Animal Units</u>
1 milk cow	1 unit
10 beef cattle (all cattle, including calves other than milk cows and cattle in feed lot).....	1 unit
20 cattle (in feed lot).....	1 unit
30 breeding ewes.....	1 unit
160 lambs (in feed lot).....	1 unit
3 brood sows.....	1 unit
30 feeder pigs.....	1 unit
75 laying hens.....	1 unit
600 chickens (broilers).....	1 unit
250 chickens (not laying hens or broilers)	1 unit
40 turkeys or geese (in laying flock)...	1 unit
125 turkeys or geese (not in laying flock)	1 unit
6 milk goats.....	1 unit
30 goats (other than milk goats).....	1 unit
160 kids.....	1 unit

Where baby chicks are to be used for broiler production, 600 comprise one equivalent animal unit. Where they are to be used for any other purpose including laying hens, 250 comprise one equivalent animal unit.

A milk cow is defined as one that has borne at least one calf and is kept primarily for the production of milk.

3. The Certificate

- a. Order U-1-c requires that the farmer's application for electric service to his utility company or electric cooperative be accompanied by the following certificate made by a person who is authorized to sign for the County Committee:

(To the Utility Addressed:)

Mr. _____, who has livestock on hand aggregating not less than five animal units is eligible for an electric connection of _____ feet under the terms of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c. In the opinion of this County Agricultural Conservation Committee, this connection will result in a substantial increase in farm production or a substantial saving of farm labor, and is in accord with the spirit as well as the letter of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c.

(For County Agricultural
Conservation Committee)

There shall be indicated on the certification the date the application was made and the date the certification was issued.

If the application for the certification is approved, the certificate shall be delivered to the applicant or may be delivered to the utility company concerned upon request of the applicant.

County Committees must confine their attention to the following points to which they are certifying when they sign the above certificate:

- (1) The farmer has a minimum of 5 animal units on hand.
- (2) The farmer is eligible for an electrical connection of a stated definite length based on 100 feet of connection for each animal unit on hand.
- (3) The farmer has in his possession or can obtain one of the following items of equipment:
 - a. Water pump for livestock
 - b. Milking machines
 - c. Milk cooler
 - d. Incubator
 - e. Brooder
 - f. Feed grinder
 - g. Milk sterilizer

Worn out equipment shall not be considered when determining eligibility.

- (4) The connection will result in a substantial increase in farm production or a substantial saving of farm labor.
 - (5) The connection is in accord with the spirit as well as the letter of Order U-1-c.
- b. Before a certificate is issued, it is the responsibility of the County Committee to determine to its own satisfaction the number of animal units actually on hand at the time the certification is made. The length of connection stated in the certification shall be no more or no less than the length based on the number of animal units on hand. Where there is doubt as to the number of animal units on hand, a personal contact must be made through either a County or Community Committeeman before the certification is made. The County Committee does not have responsibility with regard to determining the actual length of connection required. That responsibility rests with the utility company or cooperative.
 - c. County Committees ordinarily need only issue one certificate for each connection required. In cases where service may be made by one of two possible suppliers of electric power, the County Committee may issue the certificate in duplicate to the farmer, who may at his own discretion extend one certificate to each supplier. A determination then will have to be made by the suppliers as to which one can supply the service with the least amount of critical material as required by the Order.
 - d. No definite standards have been established with regard to what constitutes a substantial increase in farm production. The County Committee determines whether the electric service will result either in (1) or (2) listed below:
 - (1) A substantial increase in farm products or maintain production on a farm in cases where without electric service there would be a substantial decrease in production of farm products, for example:
 - (a) A substantial increase in livestock production can be attained by decreasing mortality of young stock through use of items such as electric pig or chick brooders.
 - (b) In cases where there is a shortage of commercial feeds, making it necessary for farmers to grind their own feed, production may be maintained through the use of electric powered grinding equipment.

- (2) A substantial saving of farm labor. This means that the electric service will increase production by supplying additional needed labor through better utilization of the labor already available or maintain production where labor has been lost, for example:

- (a) Where a farmer by the use of an electric pump required for watering livestock may utilize more of his or his helper's time to increase livestock production, to bring additional land into cultivation or for other production purposes,
- (b) Where a farmer by the use of equipment such as an electric milker may be enabled to milk the same number of cows formerly milked by hand even though he has lost his hired help.

4. It is the intent of Order U-1-c to provide electrical service in so far as materials will permit, to farms where its use is most essential for productive purposes. It is not mandatory for a County Committee to certify all connections applied for, even though all other requirements of the order are fulfilled if the Committee feels that the connection is not in accord with the intent of the order and food production would not be affected adversely.
5. Reports. County Committees shall report to the State Committee the number of electrical utility connections the Committee has certified under Order U-1-c. These reports shall be submitted for each period the copper wire Distribution Report covers and shall be shown in the space provided under "Remarks" on Form CW-201, Revised.

II. Order U-1-f

State and County Committee. No action required.

This order provides authority to suppliers of electric power to make electrical connections to any farm where:

1. Not more than 500 feet of extension per consumer including secondary and service drop is permitted.
2. No extensions of primary and no new transformer installations except to replace transformers installed and in service are permitted.

Application for service should be made directly with the utility company.

III. Order U-1-g

State and County Committee. No action required

This order provides authority to suppliers of electric power to make temporary connections where:

1. The cost of the material required for the extension is less than \$1500.
2. The extension will be dismantled at the expiration of 90 days from date of installation and all material salvaged and returned to inventory.
3. No other producer can render temporary service with less critical material.
4. The activity which requires the electric service is of a temporary nature such as temporary potato sorting or fruit grading installations.

Application for service should be made directly with the utility company.

IV. Order U-1-i.

This order permits utility companies to supply electrical service for the operation of irrigation water pumps when all of the conditions listed in the order are met.

A. State Committee

No action required.

B. County Committee

1. Upon request, the County Committee may issue the following certificate to farmers providing the proposed connection comes within the conditions listed under "2" below:

(To the Utility Addressed:)

Mr. _____ is eligible under supplementary Utilities Order U-1-i for an electrical connection to provide service for an electrically driven irrigation water pump not smaller than 25 g.p.m. In the opinion of this County Agricultural Conservation Committee, this connection will result in the irrigation of not less than five acres of land and a substantial increase in farm production, and is in accord with the spirit as well as the letter of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-i.

(For County Agricultural
Conservation Committee)

2. Before a County Committee may issue a certificate, the proposed connection must meet the following conditions:
 - a. The applicant has either the necessary materials (motor, well casing, pump) or the County and/or State Rationing Committees have issued approval of the project.
 - b. The irrigation water pump is not smaller than 25 g.p.m.
 - c. There is no other means of operating such a pump on the premises.
 - d. The extension is necessary to provide irrigation for not less than five acres of land.
3. Records . . .

County Committees should keep a record of the following information for each certificate issued.

- a. Name of farmer
- b. Address of farmer
- c. Size of pump
- d. Acreage of each crop for which irrigation is required.

V. Appeals for Special Approval

Where electrical connections may not be made under any of the four above mentioned orders, the utility company may prepare and submit an appeal on Form WPB-2774 to the Office of War Utilities, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. They have been supplied with copies of Form WPB-2774 and information as to the procedure to be followed.

A. Livestock farms requiring connections in excess of 5,000 feet

1. County Committees

Upon request, the County Committees may issue a certification to support an appeal for a connection in excess of 5,000 feet. A list of the livestock on hand should be attached to the certificate. Instructions included in I-B of this memorandum govern County Committee action.

2. Standards

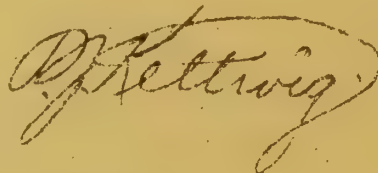
These standards apply only to connections which require extensions in excess of 5,000 feet. At the present time approval of appeals for electrical extensions to livestock farms are based on the following:

- a. The total number of animal units on hand on those farms having 10 or more milk cows or 750 or more laying hens must justify the total length of the extension on the basis of 100 feet of connection for each animal unit.
- b. Each farm must have a County Committee certification as used under Order U-1-c. See I-B.

These standards have been issued as a guide for utility companies and do not affect the procedure followed by County Committees.

B. Other Special Cases. Applications on Form WPB-2774 may be submitted by utility companies for all connections which may not be made under Orders U-1-c, U-1-f, U-1-g, or U-1-i. However, only cases such as those listed below may be recommended by County Committees. Such recommendations should be made in a letter and supplied to the utility company making the application. No certificate is required.

1. Where electric service would result in:
 - a. Substantial increase in farm production or
 - b. Saving of farm labor.
2. Where lack of electric power would result in severe hardship to the applicant.



P. J. Kettwig, Acting Chairman
State Committee

Enclosure

APPLICATION FOR:

CMP ALLOTMENT NUMBER ON COPPER WIRE FOR FARMSTEAD WIRING -- Yes _____ No _____
CERTIFICATION FOR POWER LINE CONNECTION ----- Yes _____ No _____

(This application may be prepared in duplicate if the applicant desires a copy. Forward the original to your County Agricultural Conservation Committee. Copper is a critical material. Limit your request to the minimum amount required. Electric wiring fixtures and other accessories, or copper wire to be used in new construction requiring WPB approval under Conservation Order L-41, should not be requested on this application.)

1. Applicant's Name _____ Telephone _____

2. Address _____
(Street or RFD) (City) (State)

3. Location of project _____

4. Copper wire required for farmstead wiring: _____ lbs. by _____
(List items on back of sheet) (Date)

5. Livestock on hand (number):

Milk cow- - - - -	Chickens (broilers)- - - - -
Beef cattle (all cattle, including calves, other than milk cows and cattle in feed lot)- - -	Chickens (not laying hens or broilers)- - - -
Cattle (in feed lot)- - - - -	Turkeys or geese (in laying flock)- - - -
Breeding ewes - - - - -	Turkeys or geese (not in laying flock)- - -
Lambs (in feed lot) - - - - -	Milk goats - - - - -
Brood sows- - - - -	Goats (other than Milk goats)
Feeder pigs - - - - -	Kids - - - - -
Laying hens - - - - -	

If need for this wiring is based on other than livestock production, attach details.

6. What equipment do you have or can you obtain which requires this wiring?

7. How will the wiring affect food production? _____

8. Is a new connection to a power line required? Yes _____ No _____

Give name and address of your power company _____

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein is true and correct and that this wiring is essential for food production.

(Date)

(Signature of Applicant)

ITEMIZED LIST OF WIRE REQUIRED (List wire for farmstead only, not for power line connection)					**AMOUNT APPROVED		
Kind of Wire (Such as: Weatherproof Wire, Sheathed Cable, etc.)	: Feet : of Cable : or Wire	: Number : of : Wires	: Gauge : Number	: *Lineal : Feet	: Pounds	: Pounds	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	: xxxxxx	: xxxxxx	: xxxxxx	: xxxxxx	:	:	:

*"Lineal feet" is the "Feet of Cable or Wire" times the "Number of Wires"

Suggestions for figuring pounds from lineal feet

Gauge Number	: Feet per pound	::	Gauge Number	: Feet per pound
No. 6	: 12.6	::	No. 12	: 50.5
No. 8	: 20.0	::	No. 14	: 80.6
No. 10	: 31.9	::		:

Sketch layout of new wiring to point of connection (show buildings and distances);

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Copper wire for farmstead wiring (where applicable):

Application No. _____ Received _____ County Quota _____ lbs.
(Date)

Approved: Yes _____ No _____ From _____ quarter quota. Amount approved _____ lbs.

Certificate No. _____ Issued _____ Remaining Quota _____ lbs.
(Date)

Power Line Connection (where applicable):

Certified to power company on _____ Animal Units
(Date)

County Agricultural Conservation
Committee

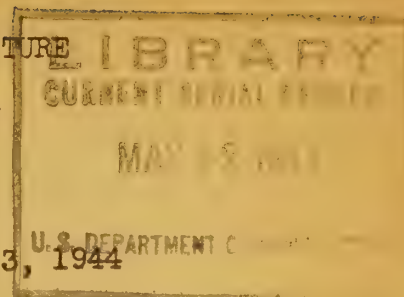
By _____
(Signature of Authorized Official)

**This column is not to be filled in by applicant.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 3, 1944



SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 85

Surplus War Property-1

SUBJECT: Handling Surplus War Property.

From time to time surplus war property will become available for civilian use. For the duration it is not expected that the volume released will be large. However, the equipment and material which is available for farm use must get to the places where it is most needed for farm production.

In the disposal of surplus war property the WFA will work in cooperation with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U. S. Maritime Commission and the Surplus War Property Administration. In many ways this work of WFA will be similar to its work as a claimant agency for new materials and facilities. The WFA does not expect to act as distributor for surplus war property.

When it is determined that a certain quantity of goods will be available to agriculture, WFA will get information through AAA and Farm Rationing Committees as to the areas where the goods are most needed. Representatives of farm organizations, cooperatives, and established merchandising associations as well as the WFA field organization will be consulted as to the disposition of the goods. WFA will emphasize the importance of offering goods in quantities common to trade handling rather than in quantities which might invite speculation.

As the disposal program of Surplus War Property is developed and State and county AAA committees have functions to perform, the details will be furnished. Until such time, anyone desiring this property should be referred to the appropriate regional office of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

The Regional Offices of the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, are listed on the sheet attached.

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ARCHITECTURE
NEW YORK

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U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
PROCUREMENT DIVISION

March 1, 1944

LIST OF REGIONAL OFFICES

CHIEF, PROPERTY
UTILIZATION DIVISION

REGION I

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. J. H. Farrell

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Mr. Donald A. Mackay
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
Park Square Building
Boston, 16, Massachusetts
Phone: Hubbard-2870

REGION II

Mr. Fred W. Young

Pennsylvania
New Jersey
New York

Mr. F. S. Albrecht
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
76 Ninth Avenue
New York, 11, New York
Phone: Chelsia-38950

REGION III

Mr. John D. Fox

District of Columbia
Delaware
Maryland
North Carolina
Virginia

Mr. J. J. Connor
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
1229 - 20th Street, N. W.
Washington, 25, D. C.
Phone: Executive-6400
Exts. 5035 and 5036

REGION IV

Mr. Edwin J. Dowd

Indiana
Kentucky
Ohio
West Virginia

Mr. J. H. Little
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
Faller Bldg., 8th & Walnut Sts.
Cincinnati, 14, Ohio
Phone: Parkway-7160

REGION V

Mr. Eric I. King

Illinois
Michigan
Minnesota
North Dakota
South Dakota
Winconsin

Mr. F. A. Mapes
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
Rm. 300, 209 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, 4, Illinois
Phone: Franklin-9430

(over)

R. P. O. List

REGION VI

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Mississippi
South Carolina
Tennessee

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. John D. Tompkins
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, 3, Georgia
Phone: Walnut-5081

CHIEF, PROPERTY
UTILIZATION DIVISION

Mr. Burton C. Graham

REGION VII

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Mr. Hamilton Morton
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
609 Neil P. Anderson Building
Forth Worth, 2, Texas
Phone: 2-1287

Mr. R. N. Hanson

REGION VIII

Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Nebraska

Mr. W. B. Edgar
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
6th Fl., Porter Building
Kansas City, 2, Missouri
Phone: Westport-4903

Mr. John C. Crothers

REGION IX

Colorado
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

Mr. Alden W. Pool
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
7th Floor, Exchange Building
1030 - 15th Street
Denver, 2, Colorado
Phone: Keyston-4151

Mr. Eugene Cosslett,
Acting

REGION X

Arizona
California
Nevada

Mr. Thomas C. Stephens
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
335 Fell Street
San Francisco, 2, California
Phone: Underhill-1922

Mr. F. G. Moyer

REGION XI

Idaho
Oregon
Montana
Washington

Mr. Orrin C. Bradaen
Regional Director
Procurement Division
U. S. Treasury Department
2005 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, 1, Washington
Phone: Main-2782

Mr. Charles H. Petersen

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 4, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 86

Construction-42

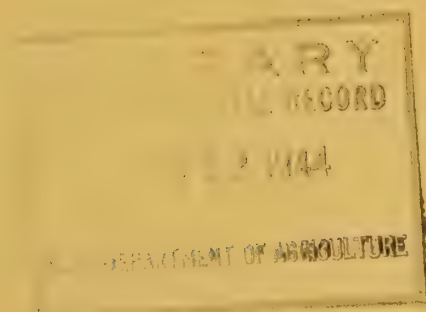
SUBJECT: WPB Field Processing Instructions for Food
Production and Food Processing Equipment

The field offices of WPB process applications for food production and food processing equipment, according to instructions prepared by the WFA.

One copy of these instructions is being furnished each State to inform State committees as to the policy followed by WPB in passing on applications for these facilities.

When changes in these instructions are made, a revised copy will be furnished the State in order to keep your set of instructions current.

This information is restricted and for official use only.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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MAY 26 1944

May 4, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 87

Construction 143 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBJECT: Copper Wire

During the first quarter of this year the total allocation of copper for the United States for agricultural use was 1,850,000 pounds. Of this amount 1,663,617 pounds of copper was issued, leaving an unissued balance of 186,380 pounds of copper--or 10.1 percent of the total quota for the United States.

In order that the second quarter copper allotment may be utilized to the fullest possible extent, we are urging each State Committee to examine its respective quotas and requirements and return any surplus quota to this office. If the State Committee believes its quota is too small, requests for additional allotments should be made so that adjustments can be made where justified. All returns and requests for additional allotments should be received by this office before the end of May.

Listed below is a summarization of the distribution of copper wire during the first quarter.

FIRST QUARTER SUMMARY OF COPPER WIRE DISTRIBUTED
BY AAA COMMITTEES

State	Quota	Total Issued	Amount Unissued	
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(percent)
<u>East Central Region</u>				
Delaware	4,000	3,773	227	5.7
Kentucky	24,000	21,712	2,288	9.5
Maryland	12,500	8,246	4,254	34.0
North Carolina	10,000	9,948	52	.5
Tennessee	13,615	7,446	6,169	45.3
Virginia	18,000	14,669	3,331	18.5
West Virginia	5,000	4,091	909	18.2
Total East Central	87,115	69,885	17,230	19.8
<u>Northeast Region</u>				
Connecticut	2,000	1,808	192	9.6
Maine	4,500	3,851	649	14.4
New Hampshire	1,955	1,167	788	40.3
Massachusetts	4,000	1,464	2,536	63.4
New Jersey	5,000	3,189	1,811	36.2
New York	77,300	77,298	2	..
Pennsylvania	63,000	48,561	14,439	22.9
Rhode Island	250	31	219	87.6
Vermont	8,480	6,173	2,307	27.2
Total N. E. Region	166,485	143,542	22,943	13.7

State	Quota (pounds)	Total Issued (pounds)	Amount Unissued (pounds) (percent)	
<u>North Central Region</u>				
Illinois	140,000	139,204	796	.6
Indiana	135,950	116,644	19,306	14.2
Iowa	235,000	234,167	833	.4
Michigan	50,000	33,698	16,302	32.6
Minnesota	170,000	162,756	7,244	4.3
Missouri	102,000	98,076	3,924	3.8
Nebraska	110,000	101,010	8,990	8.2
Ohio	95,000	90,461	4,539	4.8
South Dakota	25,000	23,858	1,142	4.6
Wisconsin	209,000	198,860	10,140	4.9
Total North Central	1,271,950	1,198,734	73,216	5.7
<u>Southern Region</u>				
Alabama	1,754	1,754
Arkansas	7,000	5,267	1,733	24.7
Florida	3,000	1,812	1,188	39.6
Georgia	6,309	2,310	3,999	63.5
Louisiana	4,751	4,751
Mississippi	8,000	3,778	4,222	52.8
Oklahoma	40,000	28,556	11,444	28.6
South Carolina	2,000	666	1,334	66.7
Texas	50,000	35,278	14,722	29.4
Total Southern Region	122,814	84,172	38,642	31.5
<u>Western Region</u>				
Arizona	1,000	861	139	13.9
California	17,500	12,988	4,512	25.8
Colorado	31,000	24,516	6,484	20.9
Idaho	8,000	8,000
Kansas	33,000	28,968	4,032	12.2
Montana	11,000	10,908	92	.8
Nevada	1,383	786	597	43.2
New Mexico	2,000	1,583	417	20.8
North Dakota	30,000	29,770	230	.8
Oregon	16,000	15,614	386	2.4
Utah	3,000	2,680	340	11.3
Washington	21,000	20,386	614	2.9
Wyoming	14,000	10,244	3,756	26.8
Total Western Region	188,883	167,284	21,599	11.4
U. S. Totals	1,837,247	1,663,617	173,630	9.5
Total WFA Allotment	1,850,000	1,663,617	186,383	10.1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 8, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 88

Supplies - 46

Subject: Frozen Food Locker Plants

This memorandum supersedes Special Services Memorandum 15, Supplies 44 and any previous information on Frozen Food Locker Plants. Changes from Special Services Memorandum 15 have been marked by an *.

*Applications meeting requirements for Frozen Food Locker Plants and submitted to the War Production Board for the limited amount of refrigeration and miscellaneous processing equipment have greatly exceeded the amount of these materials allocated for Frozen Food Locker Plants. In the first 15 days of April approximately half of the materials available for use in the whole second quarter (April, May and June) had been allocated to applicants by the War Production Board offices.

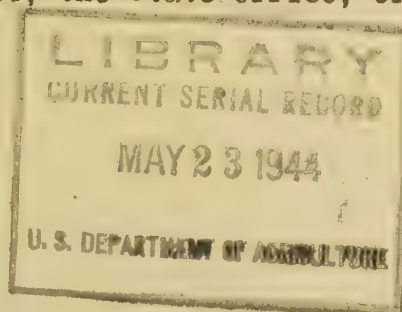
*In order to avoid the continued submission of applications for which there are no available materials, the "Requirements to be met by applicants when applying for Frozen Food Locker Plants" have been tightened. These new requirements are applicable to applications submitted on or after June 1, 1944.

*A summary of changes from the present requirements is attached. Copies of the new requirements will be furnished upon request to the Regional AAA office or the War Production Board field offices.

Following is a revised outline of the responsibilities and duties of the applicant and the governmental agencies in connection with the filing and processing of frozen food locker plant applications.

A. Responsibilities of the Applicant

- * 1. The responsibility for meeting requirements, for submitting the required forms and information to WPB, and for carrying on any necessary correspondence with WPB rests entirely with the applicant.
- * 2. Review the requirements contained in "Requirements to be Met by Applicants when Applying for Frozen Food Locker Plants" and prepare the necessary forms. The Supplemental Information Form may be procured from the county office, the State office, or the field offices of the WPB.



3. Have at least the required number of locker renters who are producers, deposit advance locker rentals in an escrow fund held by a local bank or other responsible agency. In meeting the requirement on the minimum number of producers who are to pay advance locker rentals, only one locker may be counted for each producer's immediate family.
4. Submit to the County Committee for the county in which the proposed construction will be located, the following:

a. New Plants

The required list containing the names and addresses of those renting lockers and the amount of money paid by each family, and the Supplemental Information Form which contains the required county committee certification.

b. Expansion to an Existing Plant

1. The list giving the names and addresses of all persons renting lockers in the present plant.
 2. The required list containing the names and addresses of those renting lockers and the amounts of money paid by each family, and the Supplemental Information Form which contains the required county committee certification.
- * 5. Submit to the War Production Board field office the data and forms listed under Item E of "Requirements to be Met by Applicants when Applying for Frozen Food Locker Plants."
6. After receiving the case number from WPB, refer to that number in any correspondence with WPB concerning the applications.

B. Responsibilities of the County Committee

* 1. New Plants

Review the list of persons who have paid advance locker rentals as submitted by the applicant and certify in the space provided on the Supplemental Information Form the number of persons so listed who may be classified as producers of food. (See definition of producer in Section C of the attached "Summary of Changes From Present Requirements.")

2. Expansion of Existing Plants

- a. Review the list of persons who are renting lockers in the existing plant, as submitted by the applicant, and certify on the Supplemental Information Form to the number of persons who are producers of food according to the definition.
 - b. Review the list of persons as submitted by the applicant who have paid advance locker rentals in the proposed addition to the existing plant and certify in the space provided on the Supplemental Information Form as to the number of persons who are producers of food according to the definition.
- * 3. Return all forms to the applicant for filing with WPB field office.
- * 4. Recommendations for approval or denial on applications for new plants or expansions to existing plants should not be made. The county committee's responsibility ends after certifying to the number of producers on any application submitted to it, as outlined above.

C. Responsibilities of State Office

Inform the County Committee of the new program and of any future changes in the program.

*D. Responsibilities of War Production Board

1. Receive the application from the applicant, assign it a case number, and inform the applicant of that number.
2. Issue to the applicant necessary ratings for construction if the application is approved.

*E. Responsibilities of the War Food Administration

1. Work with WPB in developing requirements which applicants must meet before receiving approval of applications.

Attachments:

1. "Summary of changes from present Requirements"

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the uniqueness of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has a unique solution for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

3. In the third part of the paper the problem of the stability of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has stable solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

4. In the fourth part of the paper the problem of the asymptotic behavior of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has asymptotically stable solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

5. In the fifth part of the paper the problem of the periodicity of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has periodic solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

6. In the sixth part of the paper the problem of the boundedness of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has bounded solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

7. In the seventh part of the paper the problem of the convergence of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has convergent solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

8. In the eighth part of the paper the problem of the divergence of solutions of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has divergent solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Summary of Changes From Present Requirements

1. The heading "REQUIREMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY W.F.A. IN RECOMMENDING FROZEN FOOD LOCKER PLANTS" is changed to read as follows:

"REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET BY APPLICANTS WHEN APPLYING FOR FROZEN FOOD LOCKER PLANT

The ability to meet these requirements does not necessarily assure approval of proposed projects. Availability of materials for locker plants and essentiality to war programs may also be determining factors."

2. "A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS" has been changed as follows:

Paragraph (1) is changed to read:

1. Any applications submitted after June 1, 1944, must be prepared according to this revised procedure.

Two new paragraphs (9) and (10) have been added to read:

9. Proposed new frozen food locker plants should not be within 10 miles of existing facilities. This restriction does not apply to the expansion of existing plants.
10. Refrigeration equipment must be of a type designed to use a refrigerant other than Freon 12, until further notice.

3. "C. RENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW PLANTS AND EXPANSION TO EXISTING PLANTS." has been changed as follows:

Paragraph (2) is changed to read:

2. Where an existing plant has more than 80 families (food producers) using 100 lockers, the plant is considered to be overloaded; therefore, all over 80 up to 20 families for each 100 lockers may be credited to the proposed expansion. (100 lockers should equal approximately 1400 cubic feet of cold storage room). In expanding, the operator shall rent 60 percent of the locker capacity in the contemplated low temperature storage space (gross cubic footage of low temperature storage space divided by 14) to different producers of food (as defined) who are not now renting lockers in the existing plant. However, where the existing plant has more than 80 families for each 1400 cubic feet of low temperature storage space, he may credit the excess (up to 20 families for each 1400 cubic feet) to the number of new families required for expansion.

Exception:

In those cases where more than 20 percent of the families renting lockers in the present plant are non-producers, the applicant may not use any of the present renters as a credit on the number required for expansion.

The applicant must furnish a list of all families renting lockers in the present plant and a separate list of new families renting lockers in the proposed expansion.

The word "producer" as used in this instance shall mean:

1. Persons who are resident operators of farms producing the kind of food normally stored in lockers and derive their principal income from farm operation.
2. Persons who reside in town but who supervise the operation of a farm by a tenant on a share basis or by hired labor producing the kind of food normally stored in lockers and who derive their principal income from the operation of such farm or farms.

4. "E. SUMMARY OF DATA TO BE SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE APPLICATION" is changed as follows:

The third paragraph under (1) is combined with (4) to read:

"When Form WPB-2449 is used and the applicant requests processing equipment items such as grinders, power saws, etc., they must file for each item on Form WPB-3155, and on Form WPB-2581 for scales."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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May 10, 1944 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 89

Feed 11

SUBJECT: Instructions for June Allocation of Oilseed Meals by State
Committees and Advisory Committees

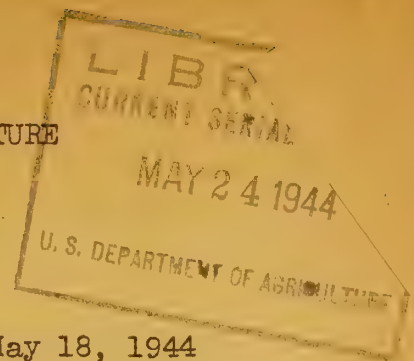
War Food Order 9-9 designates the percent of set aside oilseed meals at 20 percent for June. It is the desire of the War Food Administration to return promptly to regular distribution channels any set aside meal not needed for State Committee distribution. Therefore, the following procedure is in effect for all meal allocated to States for June:

- (1) Applicants should be notified that Form FFA 6 requesting meal for the month of June must be on file in the State office by May 28.
- (2) States will be furnished their allocations as early as possible by wire, but not later than May 29.
- (3) State committees will meet with their feed advisory committees as soon as possible after the State allocation is received, but in no event later than June 5.
- (4) On the date of the meeting, meal will be allocated on the basis of previous instructions. Certificates for meal allocated must be forwarded to processor promptly after the meeting.
- (5) (a) In the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky all meal not allocated by June 5 shall be turned back to the mills by issuing a certificate showing the processor as the designated buyer and reporting promptly to the AAA regional director the amount so turned back.

(b) In all other States any meal not allocated by June 5 shall be returned by wire on June 6 to the appropriate AAA regional director (State tons, kind of meal, processor's name, plant location.)
- (6) In all States if any meal is not accepted by the designated buyer who was issued a certificate by June 5, a new certificate shall not be issued to another buyer. Such meal which was refused on the original certificate shall be turned back promptly by wire to the AAA regional director.
- (7) The War Food Administration will dispose of any meal returned by
(a) reallocation to other needy States, or (b) release to processors.
- (8) Certificates of designated buyer and certificates of compliance where applicable must be furnished the processor by midnight of June 20 except where meal has been reallocated to a State and the Feed Management Branch has notified the processor by wire of an extension of the expiration date. Any meal not so covered will automatically revert to the processor.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



May 18, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM -90

Machinery Rationing-145

SUBJECT: 1944 Custom Combine Program

Representatives of State governments, WFA, ODT, OPA, implement trade, and custom combine operators, attended a meeting in Omaha April 5 and 6 for the purpose of developing an efficient 1944 custom combine program. The instructions outlined below have been written to conform with the recommendations made by this group. The States represented at this meeting were: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Full use should be made of the applicable instructions by all States, even though the program and instructions were developed primarily for the Great Plains States.

Attached are copies of the following material:

1. A copy of a memorandum from the Administrator's office.
2. OPA instructions regarding tires - "Annotations," Tires, paragraph 281.03 of Local Board Looseleaf Service. (This information will reach Local OPA Boards by May 24.)
3. OPA instructions regarding fuel - "Annotations," Gasoline, paragraph 433 of Local Board Looseleaf Service. (This information will reach Local OPA Boards by May 24.)
4. ODT instructions regarding fuel - Memorandum issued May 15, 1944. Refer: W-4837. Mailed only to Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, and Denver ODT Regional Offices.
5. Handbook entitled "Custom Combine Operators' Guide."

The combine operators attending the Omaha meeting stated difficulty was encountered in certain instances in 1943 because county committees and Local Boards were unable to locate specific instructions which were applicable to their type of operation. Upon their request the "Custom Combine Operators' Guide" refers to the specific instructions issued by AAA, OPA, and ODT concerning custom combine operations. This "Guide" will be distributed to the custom operators in the States named above; therefore, when these States duplicate this memorandum for field distribution, it should be identified as "Special Services-90, Machinery Rationing-145." Each State may use its own code number in addition, if desired.

Each State Committee shall duplicate its own supply of this memorandum for county distribution.

Each State Committee shall duplicate and forward to the county committees sufficient quantities of the "Custom Combine Operators' Guide" to supply the custom operators' needs.

(over)

I. Non-highway Fuel for Operation of Tractor and Combine

Before starting his trip, the operator should make application through the County Farm Transportation Committee for a 6 months' ration of fuel. The operator should estimate his requirements as accurately as possible, based on last year's usage and his knowledge of intended operations during the trip. The CFTC shall recommend to the Local OPA Board the amount of fuel needed for the six months' period.

If, during the trip, it is necessary for the operator to secure additional fuel, he should apply for a supplemental ration through the nearest CFTC to the Local OPA Board in the county.

The CFTC should be careful to recommend only the actual amount needed. The same care should be exercised when making recommendations for the amount of fuel needed for trucks and passenger cars.

II. Motor Fuel for Highway Truck Operation

Before starting his trip, an itinerant combine operator should apply to the CFTC in his county for sufficient mileage and motor fuel to operate his truck for the entire trip, estimating as accurately as possible the mileage and number of gallons of motor fuel required. Such operators should outline in detail the routes to be covered, areas to be touched and duration of the journey. From the information secured, the CFTC shall calculate the necessary additional mileage and motor fuel for the second, third and fourth quarter, which separate amounts shall be indicated on their recommendation to the District Office of the Office of Defense Transportation they normally deal with, in the usual manner. The applicant should provide an accurate mail forwarding address which should be noted in a conspicuous place on the recommendation. Rations will be mailed for each quarter in the regular manner.

If, during the trip, it is necessary for the operator to secure additional motor fuel for his highway truck requirements, he should apply to the nearest County Farm Transportation Committee, who will make a recommendation for him to the Office of Defense Transportation District Office they normally deal with. If necessary, in order not to delay the operator, the County Farm Transportation Committee's recommendation should be made by telegram or telephone.

It is believed the procedure outlined above will be followed by ODT in most cases. Your attention is directed to Part II of the ODT instructions attached. (Refer: W-4837) The procedure outlined therein may be followed in certain cases.

III. Fuel for Passenger Cars

Rations for passenger cars should be obtained from the Local OPA Board before leaving on combine trip. The Local OPA Board will issue rations for a 3 months' period. If the operator needs gasoline for his passenger car while en route, he should apply to the nearest OPA Board. CFTC's

will certify as to need, upon the request of the OPA Board where the application is filed.

IV. Tires

A. Truck Tires

The Office of Price Administration Tire Rationing Regulations permit a truck operator to have one spare tire for each size tire on the truck. OPA Regulations provide that application for tires be made to the OPA Local War Price and Rationing Board having jurisdiction over the area where the vehicle is normally stationed or garaged. However, if, during the trip, an emergency replacement tire is required, application may be made to the nearest OPA Local War Price and Rationing Board. If the Board's monthly quota is exhausted, the Local War Price and Rationing Board can request an increase in quota from their District Office.

B. Implement Tires

OPA Regulations permit the Local War Price and Rationing Board to issue a certificate for a spare tire for a tractor or a farm implement, when they are satisfied that a spare tire or tube is necessary for the continued operation of the tractor or implement. In the case of a custom operator, we feel sure that the Local OPA Board will recognize his need for a spare tire for each size of tire used on both his tractor and combine. Application for spares should be made to the OPA Board in his county before he starts on his trip, and, if during the trip he requires an emergency replacement, application can be made to the nearest OPA War Price and Rationing Board.

The procedure noted above in IV-A with respect to quotas and issuance of certificates applies also to implement tires.

V. Locating Repair Parts

A. Trucks

A serious attempt should be made by the operator to locate the repair parts needed in the hands of the local dealer and distributor organization. These organizations are doing everything in their power to service and maintain the trucks now in operation. If the above method fails to locate the needed part, the CFTC shall advise the District Maintenance Specialist of the part needed and request his aid in locating the part. In reporting this need, the following facts should be reported.

1. Name of person needing part.
2. How and where person may be contacted when part is located.
3. Make and model of truck needing repair.
4. Identification number of part or parts needed.

If this procedure is used, it will be necessary to communicate with ODT by telegram or telephone in most cases.

(over)

On parts I to V-A above, the State Committees should get in touch with ODT and OPA District Offices in order that all agencies will be able to cooperate fully with you in this procedure, which is in accordance with instructions issued by the Washington offices of these agencies..

B. Implement Repairs

State Committee Responsibilities. Trade representatives attending the Omaha meeting pointed out that the repair situation was good, except for certain critical items. Many manufacturers are placing certain critical items in the hands of dealers and distributors located in key areas. As the harvest is completed in one area and opens in another, the critical parts may be shipped if needed from the area where harvest is completed to the area where harvest is opening. This procedure, while more costly to the manufacturers, will enable the limited number of critical repair parts to be more fully utilized and repair more machines. Manufacturers are doing their utmost to keep repairs available and accessible in the areas where needed. Each State Committee should discuss the repair situation with trade representatives in order to render service to county committees, if it becomes necessary. If a county committee requests aid in locating a certain implement part, the State Committee should be in a position to know which trade representative to contact.

County Committee Responsibilities. After the combine operator has made every effort to locate the part needed in the hands of a dealer, or through the dealer organization, and the operator is unable to locate the part needed, the county committee should advise the State Committee. In advising the State Committee, the following facts should be reported:

1. Name of person needing the part.
2. How and where person may be contacted when part is located.
3. Make and model of combine or implement needing part.
4. Identification number of part or parts needed.

When it becomes necessary to use the above procedure, telegraph or telephone should be used.

VL. Recruitment of Custom Combines to Follow the Harvest

A. The county committee will discuss the need for custom combines with persons to whom the purchase certificates for combines have been issued and request their participation in custom harvesting.

B. Community committeemen should discuss with combine operators in their communities, the widespread need for custom harvesting and encourage participation.

C. The State Committee should prepare a background statement for use by community committeemen when encouraging operators to assist with the custom operations. Such statement should include facts on:

1. Increases in acreages to be harvested.

2. Shortage of new combines.
3. Number of custom operated combines used last year that are old and not in condition to be used this year.
4. Utilization of combines for which owner is unable to furnish power.
5. The need for pick-up attachments in certain areas of the Dakotas, northeast Montana, and parts of Canada.
6. Approximate dates on which harvest will begin in the areas needing additional combines.

D. Each custom combine operator who is interested in following the harvest should make available to the farmers for whom he intends to harvest certain data concerning his outfit. This information should be given to the farmers as much in advance of the time he expects to reach the farm as possible. The data furnished should include the following: Number of combines with tractors; number of combines without tractors; number of self-propelled combines; size of combines; number of trucks; whether or not he has pick-up attachments; whether or not he has facilities for furnishing board to crew. There may be other pertinent data which the operator may desire to furnish the farmer.

E. Information to be furnished operators who will follow the harvest:

1. Each State Committee will advise other State Committees in the Great Plains States of crop conditions in respective counties on the 1st and 15th day of each month, commencing June 1 and continuing until harvest is completed in the State. This information should be made available promptly to each county committee for distribution to custom operators then in the county.
2. That pick-up attachments are necessary on some farms and in certain areas of the Dakotas, northeast Montana, and Canada.

VII. Placement of Custom Combines

A. Each farmer desiring custom combine assistance should make available to the custom combine operator data concerning his farming operations. Data made available by the farmer should include the following facts: Number of acres of wheat; number of acres of other small grain; number of acres of flax; number of acres of soybeans; need for truck; whether grain will be windrowed and, if so, size of windrower used; whether or not he can board combine crew. There may be other pertinent data which the farmer may desire to furnish custom combine operators. In most cases the County Extension Agent will be able to furnish this data.

B. The county committee will forward to the State Committee a summary of the acreages of the crops referred to in item VII-A above, together with an estimate of the number of out-of-county combines needed.

(over)

C. State and county committees will collaborate in the following:

1. Arrange to have a person at the State line where combine operators will enter for the purpose of directing them to counties where they are most needed, or
2. Place on the highways at the State line, signs giving the telephone number and location of the nearest AAA office or by other means direct combine operators to the county AAA office for information.
3. Advise the persons stationed at State lines, or the county committees of the border counties, as often as necessary, of the counties which have the greatest current need for custom combines. No doubt, the information pertaining to the need for custom combines in the respective counties, as well as the forwarding of this information to the counties or persons along the State line, will need to be handled by telephone in many instances.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Washington

Office of the Administrator

May 6, 1944

To: Mr. N. E. Dodd, Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work

From: Wilson Cowen, Assistant Administrator

Subject: Custom Combine Program

The question as to the responsibility for placement of custom combines in the Great Plains wheat harvest States has been reviewed, taking into account the inter-state and intra-state aspects of the program and the types of services that need to be rendered by both agencies.

Assuming that the Extension Services are willing to undertake certain phases of this work in addition to their work in the labor program, the responsibilities of the agencies shall be:

Extension Service

1. To determine the need in the counties for labor and for custom work in the wheat harvest; the number of acres needed to be so harvested; and the number of out-county combines necessary to do the work.
2. To receive all orders from farmers for labor and for custom work within the county.
3. To inform the county AAA chairmen of the number of custom combines needed, the names of farmers needing this service and the acreage to be combined on their farms.
4. To recruit any labor needed within the county to supplement the labor of the custom operator.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency

On the basis of the information supplied by the Extension Service to county AAA chairmen, the AAA will:

1. Assume responsibility for locating, routing and placing custom combines, taking into consideration the needs and conditions as between States and areas.
2. Assist the custom operators in obtaining the amount of on-highway and non-highway gas; tractor, truck, implement, and car tires; and repair parts as may be necessary.
3. Refer the combine operator to the Extension Service (or in applicable cases to the United States Employment Service) when he requests aid in obtaining labor.

Since it will be necessary for the operator to obtain assistance both from the Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, it is essential that the agencies cooperate with each other and with the custom operators to the fullest extent.

ANNOTATIONS

Gasoline

Paragraph 433 of Local Board Looseleaf Service add the following annotation:

Itinerant Custom Combine Operators. The home Board may issue a six-month ration to an itinerant custom combine operator for all the non-highway gasoline needed by him on his entire trip. If he should run out of rations while on his trip, he may apply on Form R-537 to the nearest Board. His application in all cases should be referred to the chairman of the county or community AAA Committee, as provided in P. 433.03-1.

It is important that the applications of these operators be processed as quickly as possible.

For passenger-car rations for these operators see P. 290.01.

(Over)

ANNOTATIONS

Tires

Paragraph 281.03 of Local Board Looseleaf Service insert the following annotation:

03. Itinerant Custom Combine Operators. Occasions may arise where an itinerant custom combine operator is away from his home Board and will be in immediate need of tire replacements for vehicles used in the custom combine operations. When the applicant cannot practicably make application to his home Board without delaying operations, the Board serving the area in which these vehicles are temporarily located should act on applications for tire replacements. If the Board considers a spare tire necessary for continued operation of a combine, it may issue such a tire. When quota is inadequate, additional quota should be requested from the District Office at once. (Note P. 302 (b), P. 282 (b))

(Copy of ODT Instructions)

May 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM

Refer: W-4837

To: Regional Directors: Harry L. Gormley - Chicago
R. C. Coleman - Kansas City
W. E. Duncan (Act) Dallas
A. J. Merrill - Denver

From: Associate Director Alvin S. McEvoy

Subject: Itinerant Custom Combine Operators

A meeting was held in Omaha, Nebraska, on April 5-6, 1944, and attended by representatives of custom combine operators, WFA, ODT, State Department of Agriculture, and others from all states wherein the production of small grains is of sufficient importance to encourage the use of itinerant custom combine operations.

It was the consensus of opinion, and concurred in by ODT representatives, that the manner in which related commercial motor vehicle operations were handled (cooperation between County Farm Transportation Committees and ODT District Offices) last year was generally acceptable to all those concerned.

Briefly, this cooperation was effected in the manner described as follows:

Before starting his trip, an itinerant combine operator should apply to the County Farm Transportation Committee in his county for sufficient mileage and motor fuel to operate his truck for the entire trip, estimating as accurately as possible the mileage and number of gallons of motor fuel required. Such operators should outline in detail the routes to be covered, areas to be touched and duration of the journey.

From the information secured, the County Farm Transportation Committee shall calculate the necessary mileage and motor fuel for the second quarter and the third quarter, which separate amounts shall be indicated on their recommendation to the District Office of the Office of Defense Transportation they normally deal with, in the usual manner. If necessary, certificates of rations for the balance of the current quarter will be issued by the Office of Defense Transportation immediately, and the recommended third quarter rations will be mailed to the applicant in the regular manner. (The applicant should provide an accurate mail forwarding address which should be noted in a conspicuous place on the recommendation.) Third quarter rations will be mailed by OPA in time for third quarter use.

(Over)

2-Regional Directors, ODT

If during the trip it is necessary for the operator to secure additional motor fuel for his highway truck requirements, he should apply to the nearest County Farm Transportation Committee, which will make a recommendation for him to the Office of Defense Transportation District Office they normally deal with. If necessary, in order not to delay the operator, the County Farm Transportation Committee's recommendation should be made by telegram or telephone.

(This was contained in War Board Memorandum 368, Transportation 30, June 11, 1943)

It is the opinion of a number of ODT representatives that, generally speaking, this manner of handling will be satisfactory again this year inasmuch as the operators of such equipment, and County Farm Transportation Committees making recommendations thereon, have, insofar as possible, taken into account 1944 purposed operations.

However, in the event it is deemed advisable by a District Office, the procedure outlined in General Orders Field Memorandum No. 29-L(1) issued February 28, 1944, under II: Additional procedure with respect to the certification of allotments to all itinerant operators of property-carrying vehicles, beginning with paragraph 3 shall be followed.

For ready references these instructions are reproduced below:

II. Additional procedure with respect to the certification of allotments to all itinerant operators of property-carrying vehicles.

(Paragraphs 1 and 2 are not applicable and are omitted.)

3. The following instructions will be observed in issuing Certificates of War Necessity to itinerant operators:

(a) Issue Certificate covering an itinerary or a calendar quarter, whichever is less. Indicate amount of motor fuel in appropriate quarter and "None" in other quarters. (Where first application is filed near the end of a calendar quarter, Certificate for the next quarter may be issued at the same time)

(b) Advise the operator of the procedure he will be required to follow in obtaining future allotments. Instruct him to file an application for his next quarterly allotment with the nearest ODT District Office at least 15 days before the end of the current quarter.

(c) Mark the Certificate "Temporary Allotment," and show the expiration date. A rubber stamp is suggested for this purpose. Stamp should be placed beside the motor fuel certification on the face of single unit certificates and immediately above on fleet certificates. The rubber stamp should be worded as follows:

TEMPORARY ALLOTMENT
Expires _____, 194__.

3-Regional Directors, ODT

- (d) Do not issue a Form CWN-10 to the OPA Board.
- (e) Address on face of Certificate must be the "home" address or "Communication" address of the operator.
- (f) In every instance the District Manager outside the operator's "home district" shall furnish the "home" District Manager with information as to the mileage and motor fuel allotments requested, the points to be visited by the operator, and shall obtain the "home" District Manager's approval before issuing any certificate to an itinerant operator. Urgent cases may be handled by telegram or teletype. (If necessary, the file may be obtained from the "home" District Manager for use in determining the allotments to be certified; however, this does not relieve the District Manager from furnishing the information and obtaining the approval in accordance with the above.)
- (g) Immediately upon the issuance of a Certificate by a District Manager outside the operator's "home district" the entire file shall be forwarded to the "home District Manager, using Form CWN-7 in accordance with existing instructions. The importance of strict adherence to this instruction cannot be too strongly emphasized.
- (h) Any case involving a difference of opinion between District Managers should be referred to the appropriate Regional Directors.

III. Handling by OPA Local War Price and Rationing Boards.

1. The Office of Price Administration will instruct its local War Price and Rationing Boards to handle the issuance of rations to holders of "Temporary Allotment" certificates as follows:
 - (a) Any OPA War Price and Rationing Board to whom a "Temporary Allotment" certificate is presented will issue motor fuel rations to the extent of the allotment certified thereon by the ODT District Manager.
 - (b) Upon issuance of the ration the Board will endorse the Certificate in the space provided on the face thereof, noting information as to the ration issued.
 - (c) No OPA Board will issue a ration upon the presentation of a "Temporary Allotment" Certificate which bears the endorsement of any OPA Board.
 - (d) As a further precaution any OPA Board holding a Form CWN-10 showing an allotment of motor fuel for only one calendar quarter will not re-issue that allotment in any succeeding calendar quarter.

(Over)

4-Regional Directors, ODT

In the event a temporary certificate is issued to an itinerant custom combine operator whose itinerary contemplates a trip of 60 or more days duration, such operator shall file, with the ODT office issuing his temporary certificate, in the appropriate manner a completed OR report form indicating operations for the preceding 60 days, and each succeeding 60 days or portion thereof until completion of the itinerary or expiration of the temporary certificate, whichever is less.

CUSTOM COMBINE OPERATORS' GUIDE
1944 Harvest Season

(Prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency,
War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.)

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency, War Food Administration, has established procedure and effected working arrangements with other governmental agencies for the purpose of assisting custom combine operators in the harvesting of a maximum amount of crops. This "Guide" has been prepared to assist in holding to a minimum, delays involved in procuring necessary tires, gasoline, and repair parts, and in moving the custom unit from one job to another.

I. How to Determine Where Combines are Needed

- A. When plans are made to move into another State, it is advisable to so notify the State AAA committee for that State and to give the approximate date of arrival if immediate assistance is desired in placing your combine.
- B. When entering a State -
 - 1. If the AAA has stationed a person at the port of entry, that person will direct you to the counties where combines are needed. Upon entering the area of need, inquire at the county AAA office for location of farms needing combine assistance.
 - 2. If a person is not stationed at a port of entry, signs will be posted to direct you to the county AAA office which will inform you of counties most in need of combine assistance, or, in lieu of signs, the telephone number of that county AAA office will be posted. Any county AAA office within an area of need will give you locations of farms needing combine assistance.
- C. After completing a run of jobs -
 - 1. Contact the county AAA office. If necessary, that office will call the State AAA office to learn of areas needing combine assistance.

II. How to Procure Non-highway and Highway Fuel

A. Non-highway fuel -

Procure 6-months' ration from Local War Price and Rationing Board before starting trip. If supplemental ration is needed while en route, go to nearest Local War Price and Rationing Board and apply on Form R-537. County AAA office in that area will make certification as to the supplemental fuel needs.

(Over)

OPA instructions to local boards are outlined in "Annotations", Gasoline, paragraph 433 of Local Board Looseleaf Service.

AAA instructions are outlined in "Special Services Memorandum-90, Machinery Rationing-145."

B. Highway fuel for trucks -

Before starting trip have Certificate of War Necessity mileage adjusted, if necessary. The CFTC located at the county AAA office will make certification to ODT on additional mileage needed. Home Local War Price and Rationing Board issues fuel rations in accordance with mileage authorization on Certificate of War Necessity.

If an increase in Certificate of War Necessity mileage is needed while en route, go to the nearest county AAA office where certification will be made by CFTC to ODT on increased mileage needed.

ODT instructions are outlined in a memorandum dated May 15, 1944. Refer W-4837.

AAA instructions are outlined in "Special Services Memorandum-90, Machinery Rationing-145."

III. How to Obtain Tires - Tractor, Truck, Implement, and Passenger Car

Before starting the trip, apply to the Local War Price and Rationing Board for necessary tires. Usually, spare tires are not allowed for tractors and farm implements. However, Section 506(b) of the OPA tire regulations permits issuance of a spare if the Local War Price and Rationing Board is satisfied of the need. If a replacement tire is needed while en route, go to the nearest Local War Price and Rationing Board. Certification as to replacement tire needs may be procured from the county AAA office in that area. According to Section 302(b) of the OPA tire regulations, Local Boards should act on applications for tires when a real and immediate need exists, even if the vehicles are not normally stationed in the Local Board's area.

OPA instructions to Local Boards are outlined in "Annotations," Tires, paragraph 281.03 of Local Board Looseleaf Service.

AAA instructions are outlined in "Special Services Memorandum-90, Machinery Rationing-145."

IV. How to Procure Repair Parts While En Route

If repair parts for tractors, combines, trucks or other vehicles in the custom operator's unit cannot be procured from local dealer or distributor organization, this fact should be reported to the nearest county AAA office. The county AAA office may be of assistance in locating repair parts for trucks and will offer all possible assistance in locating repair parts for other vehicles and implements.

AAA instructions are outlined in "Special Services Memorandum-90, Machinery Rationing-145."

V. Noxious Weeds

To prevent the spreading of noxious weeds, you should clean off your equipment before moving from one farm to another and before moving from one State to another State.

VI. Liability Insurance

Custom operators who attended the custom combine meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, on April 5 and 6, recommended that all custom operators be encouraged to carry liability insurance.

VII. Summary of Highway Regulations for the States in the Great Plains Area

These regulations are given in substantially the same briefed form as presented to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and may be used as a guide to individual State highway requirements. If you have any question in regard to these regulations, correspondence should be directed to the appropriate State officials.

COLORADO

Trucks and tractors must all have a license. Fee for trucks based on factory rated capacity.

Combines running on their own power must also have license.

Combines trailed, no license necessary.

When it is necessary to license here, a specific ownership tax will be collected.

For each vehicle intended to be used to haul crops on the road, the operator should apply for a private carrier's permit at the Public Utilities Commission Office, Denver, Colorado. The fee for registration is \$5.00 and a deposit of \$10.00 is required to insure the payment of the road tax.

Iowa

Combines

Maximum-width 8';-length-single unit 35'-combination 45'-height 12.5'. Axle load 18,000#. Permit required if over 8' wide, permit and escort if over 11'9" wide. Blanket permit available at State Highway Commission, Ames, Iowa. Obtain about 2 weeks before entry. Emergency and 2 or 3 week permit available by addressing one of the following: Eugene Cook, Rock Rapids; C. A. Rogers, Court House, Sioux City; J. R. Turnbull, Denison; B. J. Conlon, Nonparallel Court Building, Council Bluffs; R. F. Meyer, Shenandoah; Guy A. Perry, Creston.

Trucks

Registration not required by operators for moving equipment from place to place nor for hauling grain within limits of farm on which work is being done. Registration required for hauling grain on highways from farm or field to elevators or other market points. Apply to Dale J. Shaw, Motor Vehicle Registration Division, Department of Public Safety, Des Moines, Iowa. License for $\frac{1}{2}$ year available July 1 at regular gross weight fees. Refund for 1 calendar quarter will be made on application, with affidavit of removal, filed by September 30.

KANSAS

Every out-of-State custom operator must stop at the ports of entry, register, and declare his intention to perform a harvest service. There is no charge for this registration. The legal measurements for vehicles on the highways shall not exceed the following: Length 35 feet for one vehicle or 45 feet for two, height of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and width of 8 feet. If the machinery exceeds any of these measurements, a special permit can be secured at the port of entry. Travel cannot be performed after dark. Flags are required on machines. Combines and tractors do not require license plates. Cars or trucks usually do not require Kansas plates if they are equipped with current plates from the home State. Kansas driver's licenses are not required if the operator has his home State license.

The hauling of grain on highways is interpreted as a transportation service. A permit is required and the ton mile tax applies. The person who desires to perform a transportation service should get complete information from the State Corporation Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

Minnesota

State law requires that movements of oversize vehicles or equipment on the public highways be covered by special permits. Such permits are furnished upon request without charge. In the case of movements on trunk highways the request should be addressed to the Department of Highways, St. Paul, Minnesota. In the case of movements of any oversize equipment on county or local roads, the law requires that permits be obtained from the local road authorities.

Regarding the movement and operation of out-of-State trucks as may be required in connection with the contemplated operation of the custom combines, it is believed that this is covered by the Governor's Executive Order issued under date of June 29, 1943. Under this order and pursuant to Section 6 of Laws of 1943, Chapter 600, according to information on file, Governor Thye has to date negotiated reciprocity agreements with five States of the twelve which were represented at the Omaha meeting, namely North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Reciprocity negotiations with other States now under consideration in the Governors' office include a request from the State of Oklahoma.

A verbal opinion from the Legal Division is to the effect that the Governor's reciprocity agreements would suspend enforcement of any State, county, or local law, or regulation with references to payment of licenses to the same extent as is granted by other States.

Missouri

Allowable widths, heights, and lengths of motor propelled or motor drawn vehicles are:

Width not to exceed 96 inches, height not over $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and combination of units not to exceed 45 feet. Agricultural implements which are operated temporarily on the highway and for short distances are exempt from these restrictions. The law further provides that a permit is required to move equipment which exceeds weight and size limits, over our highways. Apparently a permit is not needed for moving farm equipment and machinery over the highways from farm to farm in the same neighborhood, but that when it is moved for a considerable distance, a permit must be secured.

If the movement of the vehicle will in any way cause a hazard to traffic a motor patrol or escort assuring adequate safety must be provided. Whenever the movement is from farm to farm and the machinery must be taken over a highway bridge, proper precaution must be taken in the providing of a flagman or warning signals.

With reference to licenses, write to the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Missouri.

The axle load allowable is 18,000 pounds on one axle, or 600 pounds per inch width of tire.

If it is possible when securing permits, the operator of the machine should get in touch with the Secretary of State or the Highway Department for the necessary permits, but in cases of emergency, the following State highway division points are given, together with their location and telephone numbers:

Division No.	1	St. Joseph	Telephone No.	2-3394
"	2	Macon	"	2152
"	3	Hannibal	"	2764
"	4	Kansas City	"	Linwood 7105
"	5	Jefferson City	"	3130
"	6	Kirkwood	"	Kirkwood 708
"	7	Joplin	"	794
"	8	Springfield	"	5634
"	9	Willow Springs	"	4
"	10	Sikeston	"	170

(over)

Montana

1. Combines entering the State of Montana or State combines traveling Montana highways are classed as implements of husbandry and as such are not required to secure any special permits and are eligible to proceed along regular traveled routes and highways.
2. Licenses are not required on custom combines or other implements of husbandry and no licenses are required on trucks which come into the State for a period of 60 days or less for the purpose of assisting in the harvest, provided of course that they are properly licensed in their State of origin. If the trucks are not properly licensed in the State of origin, the Montana license fees are as follows: After July 1, one-half the regular yearly license fee shown below plus a \$1.00 registration fee.

Yearly License Fees

- (a) Tractors and/or trucks of one (1) ton capacity or under, five dollars (\$5.00)
 - (b) Tractors and/or trucks over (1) ton and up to and including one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) tons capacity, ten dollars (\$10.00)
 - (c) Tractors and/or trucks over one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) tons and up to and including two (2) tons capacity twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22.50).
3. Motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of ordinary livestock or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) and if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property or passengers, for compensation, the vehicles are exempt from M. R. C. Licenses.

Note: If vehicles are used for carrying manufactured products of livestock or agricultural commodities, or in carrying any other property or passengers for compensation, vehicles are not exempt and must operate under the Motor Carriers Act.

4. Governor Sam C. Ford issued a proclamation in regard to the flow of interstate commerce effective for the present emergency, which liberalized measurably the regulations governing the movement of interstate motor vehicle commerce. The proclamation enters into reciprocal agreements with other States whereby out-of-State trucks will not be required to obtain licenses providing the State from which the trucks originated has entered into such reciprocal agreement with Montana. There has been a question raised as to the legality of the Governor's proclamation; however, no test case has been made, and they are operating under the provisions of the proclamation. It does, however, have value because it shows the attitude of officials in regard to the need for liberal interpretation and enforcement of existing laws for the duration of the present emergency.

The Montana Highway Patrol has likewise expressed a desire to aid and speed the custom combine program and the intra-State and county movement of these machines by viewing with leniency such cases as might arise.

Nebraska

1. No permit is required for truck, tractor or combine to enter or travel through the State.
2. No additional truck license is required unless grain is hauled. License may be purchased for last half of year.
3. Movement of combine after dark is not permitted.
4. Proper flagging is required.

North Dakota

The following paragraph will be included in Governor Moses' Proclamation covering the movement of custom combines in the State this fall:

"PROCLAIM, that for the period hereinafter prescribed, all State, county, and city officials shall permit the operation within this State of any motor vehicle engaged in the transportation of grains or other agricultural products which have been grown within this State, or engaged in the transportation, into, within or through this State, of combines or other harvesting equipment, or privately owned motor vehicles used as a means of transportation by farm laborers coming into, or through, or moving within the State, even though said vehicle is not licensed under the laws of this State, provided only that said vehicle is properly licensed under the laws of the State or province of which the owner thereof is a resident."

Oklahoma

1. Combine operators should immediately obtain a temporary permit. Apply to Maintenance Engineer, State Highway Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Combines over 8 feet should be flagged on front and rear.
2. Thrity-day license, which costs approximately \$10.00 for maximum leads on 1½ ton trucks, is necessary if used to transport grain.

Additional Information:

1. Highway patrolmen will give every assistance possible when called upon by combine operators.

(Over)

2. The maximum clearance of underpasses is 12 feet 6 inches
3. Properly executed application for permit will expedite the issuance of the permit.

South Dakota

Governor Sharpe, the State Highway Department, and the Motor Patrol have established the following emergency regulations for the 1944 harvest season:

1. There is no limitation on the height or width of a combine being moved on the highways; however, the State is asking that anything wider than eight feet be properly flagged and that combines not be moved on the highways after dark.
2. Trucks used to transport tractors or combines will not be required to pay any South Dakota fees or licenses. Trucks from a custom combine unit will not be required to pay additional fees or licenses to haul grain from the field to the farmstead or from the field to the market.

Texas

1. Combines entering the State of Texas are not required to secure any special permits and may move freely into the State and from farm to farm. This equipment is classed as an implement of husbandry and as such is exempt from all permit requirements. This rule is not new but has been in effect for a number of years.
2. Trucks and trailers used in transplanting combine machines are exempt from securing special permits. Trucks used in connection with the harvesting of grain crops do not require licenses for the first 30 days.
3. In cooperation with the war effort and the food production program, Texas will permit the intra-State movement of the harvested grain from the farms to railroad points or to elevators in out-of-State trucks for a period of 50 days provided the trucks are properly licensed in their home States. The same applies to any passenger vehicles or utility trucks which may be a part of the operator's usual equipment fleet required in the efficient operation of the harvesting crew.

Ordinarily, movements over Texas highways made under special permits are restricted to daylight movement only. However, the combines in question will not move under permit. Operators should handle the combines and accompanying trucks with the greatest possible degree of safety, Texas authorities prefer that over-width combines do not move at night.

Wyoming

1. Immediately after entering the State, it is the custom combiner's responsibility to contact the State Highway Patrolman for that district. The Patrolman will issue a one-way permit at \$6.00 per vehicle in the caravan. The permit is good as long as the operator is in the State. A tractor and combine count as two vehicles. If the caravan leaves the State, then re-enters for additional work, new permits are needed.
2. Size of Load. No vehicle should be operated on the highways whose width, including the load, is greater than 96 inches, except farm tractors which shall not exceed 108 inches in width. The height of the vehicle, including the load, shall not be more than 12 feet, 6 inches; nor the length more than 40 feet, and no combination of vehicles coupled together shall be greater than 45 feet in length, provided that in special cases the Patrolman can approve a movement for over-size vehicles.
3. Weight of Load.
 - (a) The total load on any one wheel shall not exceed 9,000 pounds, and the total load shall not in any case exceed 800 pounds per inch width of tire. All wheels on one end of one axle shall be counted as one wheel.
 - (b) The total load on any one axle shall not exceed 18,000 pounds.
 - (c) The total weight shall not exceed 24,000 pounds plus 600 pounds for each foot or fraction thereof of distance between the front and rear axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles; nor shall the partial weight and load which is carried on any two or more consecutive axles exceed 24,000 pounds plus 600 pounds for each foot or fraction thereof of distance between the front and rear axles; provided, however, that the total weight shall exceed in no case 48,000 pounds.
4. Age of Operator. It is unlawful for any person under 15 years of age to operate a motor vehicle on the highway.
5. Motor Vehicle Lights. Vehicles over 96 inches in width are not allowed to travel at night without special permits, and those under this width are required to have front and rear lights - the front lights being sufficient to reveal a person on a highway at a distance of 200 feet; the rear light (red) plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet. Clearance lights, or adequate reflectors, are required on vehicles over 70 inches in width. Side marker lights or reflectors are required on vehicles exceeding 20 feet in length.

(over)

6. Flares. Trucks shall not be operated on the highway at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise unless they carry in such vehicle not less than three flares capable of continuously producing a warning light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet for a period of at least 12 hours.
7. Parking on Highways. Vehicles may not be left standing on the main traveled portion of a public highway even when undergoing repairs, unless the vehicle is so disabled as to prohibit the moving of the same, in which case lights or flares are required after darkness.
8. Sundays and Holidays. There is no restriction on Sunday or holiday travel unless vehicles are over 96 inches in width, in which case a special permit is required.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

June 30, 1944

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SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 90

Machinery Rationing-145
Supplement 1

SUBJECT: Program to Facilitate the Exchange of Custom Harvesting Units Between the United States and Canada. (Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming)

Attached is a copy of a document setting forth the provisions of an arrangement made by our Government and the Canadian Government for the purpose of facilitating exchange of custom harvesting units between the two countries during the 1944 and subsequent wartime harvesting seasons.

July 7, 1944 was set as the effective date for applying the procedure contained in the document. Members of certified units entering Canada from the United States may leave and re-enter Canada when going to continue harvesting work with such units up to December 31, 1944. Canadian workers may leave and re-enter the United States at will at any time during the period of July 7 to September 15, 1944 when coming to continue employment with harvesting units.

The chairman of the North Dakota State Committee is the official for this country through whom requests for assistance and notifications of availability of working units will be cleared between the two countries. The chairmen of the State committees are the certifying officers, certifying the working unit to the Canadian Immigration Officers through the use of Form A, a copy of which is made a part of the attached document.

The issuing State Chairman will record on Form A the approximate point in Canada to which the working unit is proceeding, and the initial employer, if possible, so that initial gasoline requirements may be estimated. Canadian Immigration Officers have been informed of the location of the nearest points for securing food, gasoline, and tire rations. Additional allotments of gasoline may be procured by United States working units in Canada by applying to the Regional Managers, Gasoline Rationing Division, specified in the attached document.

The State AAA chairmen for Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota will arrange for local representatives at or near each port of entry for the purpose of assisting Canadian working units in making all necessary rationing arrangements. If this assistance is to be procured at the county office nearest a port of entry, signs should be erected to direct the working unit to that office. Existing procedures will be used in assisting working units with their initial, and any supplemental, rationing needs.

After working units arrive in your State, they should be furnished with the names of farmers needing assistance and aided in establishing proper routing.

As orders for Canadian working units or for work in Canada will involve orders for labor, the county chairman should assure that the county Extension agent is kept currently informed on the number of workers ordered, the number secured, and the number of workers referred to Canada for employment. Similarly, the State office should keep the State Extension Director informed on these facts.

Attachment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Arrangement for the movement of Farm Machinery and Agricultural
Labor between the Mid-Western United States and the
Prairie Provinces of Canada at Harvest Time

On April 10, 1942, the White House announced an arrangement with Canada which includes provisions for facilitating passage across the international boundary of seasonal agricultural labor and farm machinery. This Department, the Immigration Service, the Customs Service, the Department of State, and the Canadian Government are cooperating to implement those provisions with respect to grain harvesting machinery and labor.

In an informal exchange of letters, the two Governments have agreed to such an arrangement for the 1944 season and for each succeeding wartime season. July 7, 1944, has been named as the effective date for applying to the 1944 season the procedure outlined below.

Agencies Operating the Exchange

The officials through whom requests for assistance and notifications of availability of working units will be cleared between the two countries are:

For the United States:

The Chairman of the North Dakota State Agricultural Conservation Committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, War Food Administration.

Address:

Mr. John W. Kasper, Chairman
State Agricultural Conservation Committee
P.O. Box 2017
Fargo, North Dakota

For Canada:

Mr. J. R. McNair
Director, Farm Help Service
Department of Agriculture
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, MANITOBA

Mr. W. W. Dawson
Deputy Minister of Reconstruction,
Labor and Public Welfare
Veteran Block
Regina, SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. R. M. Putnam
Director, Agricultural Extension Service
Department of Agriculture
Legislative Building
Edmonton, ALBERTA

Hereinafter, the Chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee will be referred to as the Chairman of the State AAA Committee. The Chairman of the State AAA Committee in other interested States shall submit to the Chairman of the State AAA Committee for North Dakota such requests and notifications as may originate outside North Dakota. Requests and notifications originating in the Provinces named shall be transmitted to the State AAA Chairman for North Dakota by the Provincial Government officials named above. Each application for harvesting equipment must indicate the level of wages to be paid to the crew accompanying the equipment and must indicate whether housing, meals, etc. will be furnished. All commitments to hire working units under this arrangement shall be made with the provision that persons accompanying the unit will be paid at a rate not less than that prevailing for the type of work performed in the locality concerned.

The Working Unit

The working unit under this arrangement is the farm machinery and the vehicles necessary for harvesting and threshing grain and flaxseed, accompanied by the owner or lessee and not more than 7 helpers. No working unit shall cross the border in either direction except under the conditions herein provided. However, this provision does not prevent any individual bona fide farm worker of one country from entering the other at any of the ports specified, for harvest work, provided all the usual Selective Service and Immigration requirements are complied with.

Persons Eligible to Enter Canada

Under this arrangement, persons eligible for entry into Canada from the United States are:

- (1) United States citizens other than citizens of Japanese ancestry.
- (2) Aliens other than citizens of an enemy country.

If persons other than United States citizens enter Canada, they must be able to provide evidence that they will be permitted to reenter the United States. Canada requires no passports or visas for U. S. citizens, but it is preferable for native-born citizens to carry some evidence of U.S. birth, and it is required that naturalized U.S. citizens carry evidence of naturalization. Aliens domiciled in the United States who desire to enter Canada under this program will be issued resident alien's border crossing cards upon application to a U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Officer.

Persons Eligible to Enter the United States

Under this arrangement, persons eligible for entry into the United States from Canada are:

- (1) Citizens of Canada or British subjects domiciled in that country except those who are natives of an enemy country.
- (2) Non-enemy aliens domiciled in Canada.

Ports of Entry

Working units covered by this arrangement may enter the United States at any port of entry between Pine Creek, Minnesota and Del Bonita, Montana, including both ports named. Working units may enter Canada at any port of entry between Piny, Manitoba and Del Bonita, Alberta, including both ports named. See attached list of ports of entry.

Entry Procedure

Prior to entering the host country, each working unit shall be certified to the immigration authorities of the host country as participating in an arrangement to exchange harvesting facilities. In Canada the certifying officers shall be the local representatives of the Provincial Government officials named above. In the United States the Chairman of the State AAA Committees shall be the certifying officers.

Movement from the U.S. to Canada:

In the following paragraphs, the steps are described for the documenting of a party proceeding from the United States to Canada. A similar procedure will apply to persons entering the United States from Canada.

(1) The Chairman of the State AAA Committee for any interested State will fill out Form A (copy attached) in quadruplicate to cover any working unit which is then in the State and which is available for harvest work in the neighboring country. Each State AAA Chairman executing Form A shall assign consecutive numbers to the working units which are to be certified out of his State. The original and one copy of Form A shall be given to the owner or lessee of the machinery, the copy to be given to the Canadian immigration officer at the port of entry into Canada and the original to be retained for identification of that party and in dealing with local ration boards. The issuing State Chairman shall forward a copy of Form A to the State AAA Chairman of North Dakota, and shall file a copy in the issuing office.

The issuing State AAA Chairman will record on Form A the approximate point in Canada to which the working unit is proceeding, and the initial employer, if possible, so that initial gasoline requirements may be estimated. The members of each unit will receive documentation comparable to the U.S. Alien Laborers Identification Card, Form I-100, issued to members of Canadian working units entering the U.S. as described below. Members of certified units entering Canada from the U.S. may leave and reenter Canada when going to continue harvesting work with such units up to December 31, 1944.

When United States harvesting units return from Canada, Canadian Immigration Officers will take up the United States Form A from the owner or lessee and forward it to the United States officer who issued it.

(2) The Chairman of the State AAA Committee will prepare one copy of Form B for each certified worker. This form is required for

use by harvest workers when converting their Canadian earnings into U.S. dollars in Canada. A copy of Form B is attached.

Movement from Canada to the United States:

Members of Canadian harvest units entering the United States will be issued Form I-100 in lieu of any other document ordinarily required to enter the United States. Photographs for attachment thereto are to be supplied whenever possible. Exceptions will be made where it is not practicable to obtain photographs and in such instances a brief personal description will be substituted. Prints of the right thumb and right index finger will appear on the reverse side of Form I-100 and finger prints also will be recorded on Alien Registration Form AB-4.

No health certificates will ordinarily be required nor are physical examinations to be undertaken, unless it is indicated at the time of application for admission that the applicant may be within an excludable class by reason of disease or mental disability.

Canadian workers holding Form I-100 may leave and reenter the U.S. at will at any time during the period of July 7 to September 15, 1944 when coming to continue employment with harvesting units, the final time to return to Canada being midnight of the latter date.

When Canadian harvesting units return to Canada, United States Immigration Officers will take up the Canadian Form A from the owner or lessee and forward it to the Canadian officer who issued it.

Machinery and Motor Vehicles

Harvesting machinery imported into the United States under this arrangement and entitled to free entry under the Tariff Act of 1930, shall be entered free of duty. Motor vehicles (trucks and crews' automobiles) imported into the United States under this arrangement in connection with the harvesting of grain and flaxseed, and any transportation incidental thereto shall be admitted free of duty under Section 308(3), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for the period July 7, 1944 to September 15, 1944 inclusive. Comparable treatment will be accorded United States cars, trucks and harvesting machinery entering Canada under this arrangement up to December 31, 1944.

Rationing of Gasoline, Tires and Food

Each country will make available to visiting working units at or near ports of entry gasoline coupons in sufficient number to accomplish the purpose of the trip. Provision also will be made for the purchase of tires when necessary, and for issuing food ration books.

State AAA Chairman for Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota will designate local representatives at or near the ports of entry named in the attached list. Canadian units will contact these representatives in order to make rationing arrangements. The State AAA Chairman for North Dakota will supply to the Canadian Provincial officers specified above the names and addresses of the local representatives.

In Canada, food ration books will be obtained, when necessary, from the local ration board nearest the port of entry. Canadian immigration officers have been informed of the location of nearest points for securing food, gasoline and tire rations. After receiving their first allotments, United States outfits in Canada should send applications for additional gasoline direct to one of the following Regional managers of the Gasoline Rationing Division:

<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>
Mr. W. J. Dick Williamson Block Edmonton	Mr. M. L. Fitzgerald 1706 Hamilton Street Regina	Mr. S. V. Eastland Canada Permanent Bldg. Winnipeg

It is assumed that harvest machinery will not enter either country without complete sets of tires for trucks, automobiles, tractors and combines. In the event replacement tires are needed, however, while in the host country, it is agreed that the placement agencies of the host country will assist the harvesting crew to secure the necessary replacement through the procedure established for securing tires for domestic users. In the United States, application would be made to the County AAA Chairman; in Canada, to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board Office.

(Suggested Form A)

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

(State of origin)

Date

To the Immigration Officer for the Dominion of
Canada at _____

Grain Harvesting Party No. _____

Sir:

You are hereby informed that the following persons are proceeding to
Canada as one party to work as a grain harvesting crew. They shall
not be admitted into Canada unless accompanied by machinery adequate
for such work, and by the owner or lessee of such machinery.

Chairman, State AAA Committee
for (Insert name of State)

A. Owner or lessee of harvesting machinery

1. Name
2. Address
3. Place of birth
4. Citizenship

Entering Canada at _____ Date _____

B. Name of first employer, or approximate point of first employment and description of equipment (necessary for gas ration and tire purchase)

1. First employer

a. Name

b. Address

2. Approximate point of first employment

a. Province

b. County

c. Town

3. Trucks

a. Make

b. Body type

c. Year made

d. Capacity

e. Registration number

a. Make

b. Body type

c. Year made

d. Capacity

e. Registration number

4. Number of passenger cars in party _____

5. Number of items of harvest equipment

a. Tractors

b. Combines

c. Other equipment (describe)

C. Helpers

1. Name

2. Address

3. Place of birth

4. Citizenship

Entering Canada at _____ Date _____

1. Name

2. Address

3. Place of birth

4. Citizenship

Entering Canada at _____ Date _____

1. Name

2. Address

3. Place of birth

4. Citizenship

Entering Canada at _____ Date _____

(Suggested Form B)

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Date

To any Branch of a Canadian Chartered Bank:

The Bearer, _____, a resident of the United
States is in Canada as _____

(Write in "laborer", "owner", or "lessee")

accompanying harvesting machinery admitted into Canada under a special
arrangement with the United States for an exchange of grain harvest
workers and harvesting machinery. This form is to be retained by your
Branch upon application by the bearer for the purchase of United States
dollars, in an amount not to exceed his net earning while in Canada.

The bearer enters Canada on _____ at _____
Date Port of Entry

His signature, appearing below, may be compared with the identification
issued by the Immigration Service of the Dominion of Canada, which he
should display upon request.

(Signature of State AAA Chairman)

(Address) State of origin

(Signature of bearer)

(Address)

Ports of Entry in the United States and Canada Designated for
Use Under the Arrangement for the Exchange of Harvest Machinery
and Crews

(The names are arranged according to their general trans-border proximity.)

<u>Canadian Ports</u>		<u>United States Ports</u>
Del Bonita, Alta		Del Bonita, Montana
Coutts, Alta		Sweetgrass, Montana
Wild Horse, Alta		Whitlash, "
Willow Creek, Saskatchewan		- -
Treelon, "		Turner, "
Monchy, "		- -
West Poplar River, "		Opheim, "
East Poplar River, "		Scobey, "
Big Beaver, "		Whitetail, "
Regway, "		Raymond, "
Baubier, "		- -
Oungre, "		Fortuna, North Dakota
Marienthal, "		Ambrose, " "
- -		Crosby, " "
Estevan Highway, "		Noonan, " "
North Portal, "		Portal, " "
Northgate, "		Northgate, " "
Elmore, "		Antler, " "
Lyleton, Manitoba		Sherwood, " "
Coulter, Saskatchewan		Westhope, " "
Goodlands, "		Carbury, " "
Boissevain, "		Dunseith, " "
Lena, "		St. John, " "
Cartwright, "		Hansboro, " "
Crystal City, "		Sarles, " "
Snow Lake, Manitoba		Hannah, " "
Windygates, Manitoba		Maida, " "
Haskett, "		Walhalla, " "
Gretna, "		Neche, " "
Emerson, "		Pembina, " "
Piny, "		Noyes, Minnesota
		Pine Creek, "

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 15, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 91

Machinery Rationing-146

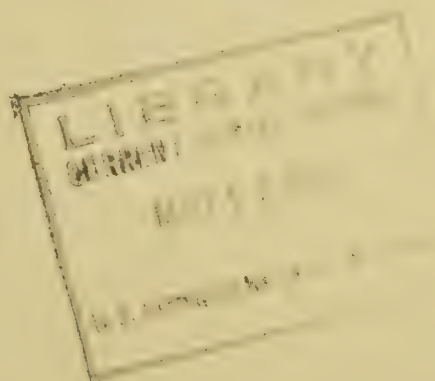
SUBJECT: Preference for Veterans of World War II in
Rationing Farm Machinery

Recent estimates indicate that about 900,000 members of the armed forces have received honorable discharges since the declaration of war. It is further estimated that of this number, between 90,000 and 100,000 came from farms as operators and farm workers. Some of these ex-service men have returned to farming; others have obtained jobs in war industries. As the war continues, additional numbers of ex-service men will be discharged and will wish to return to farming.

Some returning ex-service men will find it necessary to purchase farm machinery in order to establish farm operations. The production of farm machinery is limited by the availability of materials, labor, and component parts, and therefore it is necessary to ration the available supply in order to place it where it will be used to greatest advantage in obtaining the highest possible levels of essential foods and fibers.

Undoubtedly, there will be occasions in which County Farm Rationing Committees will be called upon to decide whether available implements are to be rationed to farmers now engaged in farming or to returning ex-service men. In some instances, the decision may be dependent upon whether a fairly full line of implements should be made available to enable an ex-service man to engage in farming, or to other operating farmers who need the equipment as replacements, or to permit needed expansions in operations.

The guiding factor in making decisions of this type must rest upon the basis of maximum contribution to the war food program. It is the policy of the War Food Administration that when the contribution to the war food program is relatively the same, preference should be accorded applications filed by returning veterans of World War II.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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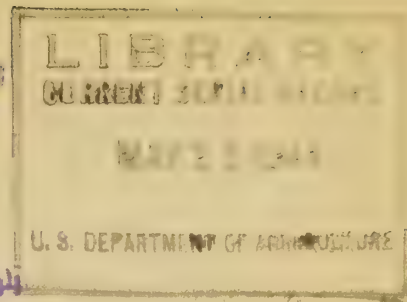
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



May 15, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 92

Construction - 39
Amendment 1

SUBJECT: Electrical Utility Connections

The cut-off date adopted in the April 6 amendment of Order U-1-c has caused serious difficulties for farmers, cooperatives and utility companies. In order to minimize this difficulty, the War Production Board has issued, on May 15, amended Order U-1-c. The amendment of May 15 changes the April 6 order as follows:

"Extensions which would have been permitted by Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c prior to the amendment of April 6, 1944, may be made or connected if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The prospective consumers' request for a certification by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee was filed with such committee on or before April 20, 1944; and
- (2) A certification, in the form required by Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c prior to the amendment of April 6, 1944, has been issued by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee to the prospective consumer on or before June 1, 1944."

It should be noted that all requests for certifications for connections which were not filed with County Committees prior to April 21 are subject to the provisions of U-1-c, amended April 6.

The Office of War Utilities has indicated in their Administrative Letter of May 15 that they are prepared to consider applications for farm extensions on form WPB-2774 (Special approval cases which do not qualify under Order U-1-c) under the standards in effect prior to April 6, if the requests for certification were filed with the County Committee not later than April 20, and if the certifications have not been issued later than June 1, 1944. Copies of the certifications must accompany all applications for farm extensions on form WPB-2774. Special approval cases for which requests for certifications were not filed with the County Committees prior to April 21, are considered in accordance with part VII of Special Services Memorandum 75.

Copies of Office of War Utilities Administrative Letter, dated May 15, and Order U-1-c, amended May 15, are being forwarded to all State offices in sufficient quantity to furnish one for each county.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 20, 1944

Crawler Tractors-1
(Amendment-3)

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-93

SUBJECT: 3rd Quarter Quotas Crawler-Type Tractors

This memorandum outlines further changes in the procedure for handling applications for crawler tractors for agricultural use. The procedure outlined in Special Services Memorandum-11 remains in effect except for the specific changes outlined in Special Services Memorandum-29 and 51 and the changes outlined in this memorandum, which include the following:

- (a) Designates the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee rather than the AAA Committee to recommend applications.
- (b) Sets up priority of use for appraising applications.
- (c) Designates information to be submitted with applications.
- (d) Specifies that releases will be issued on applications filed for a specific model or models of the same manufacturer only. The alternate-choice procedure whereby models of different manufacturers were indicated on the application is abandoned, because it has not proved to be satisfactory. Applicants have either (1) not accepted when offered models indicated as second or third choice or (2) have cancelled releases issued for these choices.
- (e) Divides the states into two groups. One group - Group A - with specific quotas by models and one group - Group B - with no definite quotas. Group C has been eliminated.

Applicant's Procedure

1. Beginning June 1, applicants of crawler tractors for agricultural use will file WPB-1319's with the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee.
2. The application shall contain complete information on number, model and age of tractors now owned and acreage of each crop or other information describing the volume of work for which the tractor is going to be used.
3. An applicant shall indicate on application for a particular model whether or not he would accept another model of the same manufacturer.

County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee Procedure

County Committee shall on the basis of priority of use take the following action within two weeks from date of filing:

- (a) Forward recommended applications to the State Committee with a statement explaining why the application is recommended. Each application to be forwarded shall be checked for adequacy of pertinent information and the applicants shall be advised about the provision in point 3 above.
- (b) Return those applications that are not recommended to the applicants with a statement substantiating the return.

State Committee Procedure

See FSA-51 with respect to routing of applications for states on a quota and appeal basis - Group A - and for states on an appeal basis only - Group C.

1. Applications against assigned quota or as appeals shall be applications for models which were specifically filed for such models. Do not substitute the tractor of one manufacturer for the tractor of another manufacturer on an application.
2. State Committees receiving too many applications for some models and too few applications for other models relative to the number of each model available shall advise applicants for models which are not available that particular models are available in order that such applicants, if they care to, may file application for such models. To avoid delays it is suggested that such transactions be handled direct between the State Committee and the applicant.
3. An application filed as an appeal for a specific model may be accompanied with an alternate separate application for another model from the same applicant.

Priority of Use

The allocation of crawler tractors for agricultural use for the period up to April 1, 1945 has been determined. Because of large military requirements, this allocation is not sufficient to permit release except for specific vital purposes in the following order of preferences.

1. Crawler tractors needed for replacement of crawler tractors which are worn out beyond repair and which are to be used for operation of existing cropland or for maintenance and repairs of agricultural facilities such as irrigation and drainage systems and levees to protect farm land.
2. Crawler tractors needed by farmers who have not previously used or owned this type of tractor, but which are to be used for working such soils, irrigated lands, land too steep for wheel tractors and other lands on which wheel tractors do not operate effectively. Such applications shall be appraised on the basis of the comparative merit of each individual case.
3. Crawler tractors to be used for land clearing and crop or pasture land improvement or any expansion in agricultural facilities such as new irrigation and drainage systems, new levees to protect farm land, new stock ponds and terraces.

Inasmuch as the allocation is considered barely sufficient to satisfy the most urgent needs of the two first preferences, it is anticipated that very few tractors will be available for the last preference.

Essential Information with Applications

1. Number, model and age of tractors now owned.
2. Acres of each crop or in the case of tractors for other than farm operation detailed description of volume of work to be done with the tractor.
3. Description of type of soil and topography of the land.
4. Reasons for needing a new tractor.
5. Description of how the work for which the tractor is needed was carried out in the past.
6. Explanation of why the work cannot be carried out as in the past in the event the applicant has not previously owned a crawler tractor.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF MATERIALS AND FACILITIES
Washington 25, D.C.

May 20, 1944

STATE QUOTAS OF TRACKLAYING TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE
THIRD QUARTER, 1944, BY CLASSES 1/

State	Group	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Maine	C						
New Hampshire	C						
Vermont	C						
Massachusetts	A				1	5	6
Rhode Island	C						
Connecticut	A				1	4	5
New York	A				2	13	15
New Jersey	A				1	5	6
Pennsylvania	A				1	7	8
Ohio	A				2	4	6
Indiana	A				2	4	6
Illinois	A				4	6	10
Iowa	C						
Missouri	A				2	3	5
Michigan	A				2	7	9
Wisconsin	C						
Minnesota	A			1	3	4	8
North Dakota	A			1	3	2	6
South Dakota	C						
Nebraska	C						
Kansas	A		1	2	1	3	7
Delaware	C						
Maryland	A				1	3	4
Virginia	A				1	4	5
West Virginia	C						
North Carolina	C						
South Carolina	C						
Georgia	C						
Florida	A				4	6	10
Kentucky	C						
Tennessee	C						
Alabama	C						
Mississippi	C						
Arkansas	C						
Louisiana	C						
Oklahoma	A			1	2	2	5
Texas	A			2	3	5	10
Montana	A			4	5	5	14
Idaho	A			3	9	11	23
Wyoming	C						
Colorado	A				6	7	13
New Mexico	C						
Arizona	A		2	5	6	4	17
Utah	A				3	6	9
Nevada	A				2	3	5
Washington	A		1	6	16	13	41
Oregon	A			5	10	16	31
California	A	2	6	12	45	67	132
TOTAL		2	10	42	133	224	416

1/ Quotas for Cletrac HG's will be determined as soon as a production program for this model is approved by WPB. In the meantime, please hold applications.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

JUN 6 - 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
May 22, 1944.

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 94

Supplies-47

SUBJECT: Procurement of Farm Supplies Under PR-19

This memorandum supersedes War Board Memorandum No. 415 and any other instructions pertaining to the supplies listed in Priorities Regulation 19, as amended May 6, 1944, a copy of which is attached. Priorities Regulation 19, in quantities sufficient to furnish each county office with two copies, will be forwarded under separate cover.

The major changes in the amended order are: (1) Improved rating pattern equivalent to a AA-2X for items in paragraph m(1) (except those marked with an asterisk) and AA-3 for items in paragraph m(2) as compared with a rating of AA-5 for items in the previous regulations; (2) increased purchase value of \$50.00 without county committee approval as compared to \$25.00 in the previous regulations; and (3) the number of items is considerably larger than the number covered by the previous regulations.

I. Responsibility of the Regional Office

Inform the State committees of the provisions of PR-19.

II. Responsibility of the State Committee

Inform the county committees of the provisions of PR-19

III. Responsibilities of the County Committee

- A. Inform community committeemen of the provisions of PR-19 in order that they may inform farmers.
- B. Indicate approval of a farmer's order by signing his certificate, if the value of any one PR-19 item at any one time exceeds \$50.00.
- C. Refuse to approve a farmer's certificate if the item to be purchased is not listed in PR-19, or for other valid reasons.

IV. Responsibilities of the Dealer

- A. Sell any item listed in PR-19, regardless of value, without requiring a farmer's certificate, if he so desires.
- B. Must sell from his stock any item listed in PR-19 and valued at \$50.00 or less, when a farmer presents his signed certificate to the effect that he is a farmer and that the item covered by his order is needed for agricultural purposes.

- C. Must sell from his stock any item listed in PR-19 and valued in excess of \$50.00, when a farmer presents his certificate signed by the county committee.
- D. May accept farmers' certificates and orders for items listed in PR-19 (except items marked with an asterisk) but not in stock, and use the certificates to get a priority on his own order for the items ordered by the farmers. Supplies obtained in this manner must be sold to the farmers who left their orders and certificates with the dealer.

V. Responsibility of Repair Shops

Give priority on the use of the shop's equipment for necessary repairs when the farmer presents a signed certificate with his order.

VI. Responsibility of the Farmer

- A. Presents a certificate, when requested by the dealer, to the effect that he is a farmer and that the item covered by his order and listed in PR-19 is needed now for agricultural purposes.
- B. Presents his certificate to the county committee for approval if the order for any one PR-19 item is in excess of \$50.00.
- C. Presents his certificate to a repair shop when necessary to have his farm machinery repaired in time for scheduled use.

Instructions pertaining to procurement of merchant trade products under CMP Reg. 4 will be forwarded at a later date.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 22, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 95

Supplies-48

SUBJECT: WPB Limitation Order L-232

WPB Limitation Order L-232, as amended April 26, 1944, and effective on that date, restricts the use of new wooden shipping containers. Restrictions set forth in this amended order become effective July 1; therefore, it is necessary that growers become familiar with its provisions.

Major Provisions of Order L-232 as amended are:

1. Quota restrictions on packing listed crops become effective July 1.
2. The container quota percentages shown in (4) below are applicable for the last half of 1944, and quotas are determined by using as a base the quantity of listed vegetables which are packed in new wooden shipping containers during the last half of 1942.
3. Packers for whom the last half of 1942 is an abnormal base due to crop failure, change of operations, or other valid reasons may file an appeal with the Containers Division of the War Production Board.
4. Commodities whose packing and shipping in wooden containers are restricted, and the quotas allowed on the basis of the 1942 calendar year, are:

Cantaloupes and melons	80%	Cucumbers	50%
Carrots	100%	Lettuce	80%
Cauliflower	80%	Radishes	50%
Celery	80%		

The above listed percentages are to be used for determining the total quantity of new containers to which the packer is entitled. After the packer has determined his total quota by applying the specified percentages to the listed crops, the containers may be used interchangeably for all of the listed crops.

5. The Order applies administratively to the commercial packer of the crops. The grower is affected directly by the Order only in case he does his own packing, however, he is affected indirectly even when he does not do his own packing as the packer will provide containers for the grower's crop in accordance with the quota percentage applicable to the packer.

6. Growers are protected in getting a fair share of the quota of a commercial packer who also grows listed crops in that a packer who is also a producer is prohibited by the Order from using a greater percentage of his total quota for packing products of his own production than the specified percentage of 1942 production.

Responsibility of State Committee:

1. Advise county committees of the provisions of Order L-232, as amended April 26.
2. Report to the Regional Director shortages or other container problems affecting distribution of crops to be marketed.

Responsibility of County Committees:

1. Inform growers of crops covered by the provisions of Order L-232 as amended.
2. Report shortages and other container problems to the State committee.

Responsibility of the Grower:

1. Take into consideration that he is limited as to the quantity of new containers which will be available for his crop if he is a grower delivering listed crops to a packer or which he may obtain if he is a grower-packer.
2. Arrange for use of ~~new~~ ^{used} containers for that part of his crop which cannot be taken care of by new containers.
3. If he does not pack his own crops, he should be sure to check with his commercial packer who handles his products to see if his packer has sufficient quantity of new or used containers to meet his requirements.

There is attached a copy of "Background Statement on Shipping Container Situation" which has been prepared and distributed by the Office of Distribution.

A limited supply of Order L-232 is being forwarded to each State for distribution to counties affected.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Distribution
Washington 25, D. C.

May 1944

BACKGROUND STATEMENT ON SHIPPING CONTAINER SITUATION

On July 1, 1944, the amended WPB Order L-232, restricting the percentage of certain fruits and vegetables that may be shipped in new wooden containers, becomes effective. Several postponements in the dead line have been granted since a previous amendment on October 25, 1943, but June 30 has now been set as the last date on which unrestricted use of wooden containers will be allowed.

Growers of those fruits and vegetables that become restricted July 1 are being urged by the War Food Administration to:

1. Take into consideration, when planning acreage, that they have a quota of new containers (in case they do their own packing) or a sufficient quantity of used containers to take care of their expected production.
2. Check with the commercial packers who handle their products to see if those packers have sufficient quotas of new or old containers to meet grower requirements.

Packers are being requested to plan their plantings and commitments to growers so as to adapt them to the provisions of this amendment.

Why the Shortages. — Since 1941 there has been a decline in lumber production and a sharp increase in the rate of consumption. The largest rise in consumption has been for container and shipping uses — boxing, crating, and dunnage. In 1941, the estimated over-all production of lumber was 36,540,000,000 board feet, of which 5,500,000,000 went for shipping purposes. In 1942, total production amounted to 36,300,000,000 board feet, but the quantity for boxing, crating, and dunnage jumped to 9,546,000,000 board feet. The 1943 estimated lumber production figure is 34,630,000,000 board feet, and of this 16,500,000,000 board feet was required for crating and dunnage. First quarter lumber stocks for 1944, approximately 7,000,000,000 board feet, are contrasted with much more than twice that amount for the first quarter of 1943. The 1944 figure may be considered generally an irreducible working minimum and on certain species and grades there is no inventory cushion. Favorable weather in the Pacific Northwest helped production during the first quarter of 1944, but in the South, weather conditions were generally unfavorable.

Commodities whose packing and shipping in wooden containers are restricted, and the quotas allowed on the basis of the 1942 calendar year, are:

	Percent
Cantaloups and melons	80
Carrots	100
Cauliflower	80
Celery	80
Cucumbers	50
Grapes, juice	50
Grapes, table	
a. Thompson	100
b. Muscat	100
c. Sultana	100
d. Zante Currant	100
e. All other varieties	110
Lettuce	80
Radishes	50

Fruit and Vegetable Crop Prospects. -- Production of both fruits and vegetables in 1943 was below that of 1942. Consequently, container requirements for these commodities were relatively low in 1943, but even so, the supply of wooden containers from all sources, new and used, was barely adequate.

This year, a larger crop of vegetables is expected than was produced in 1943. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that early vegetable production will be about 16 percent above the comparable production of 1943 and 25 percent above the 10-year average for these crops. If these expected increases in production of both fruits and vegetables in 1944 are obtained, considerable more packages will be needed than were needed in 1943. These extra requirements have been estimated to be a million half-bushel baskets, approximately 17 million bushel baskets, 2-1/2 million bushel hampers, 17 million lug and deciduous fruit boxes, and around 7 million vegetable crates.

Prospective Container Supply. -- As indicated by a recent survey of hamper and roundstave basket manufacturers, the chief limiting factors in production of wooden shipping containers have been (1) inadequate labor in the factories, (2) scarcity of logs, and (3) low ceiling prices. By geographical sections, east of the Rocky Mountains, the estimated 1944 production by these firms as compared to 1943 is as follows:

<u>Round State Baskets</u>			<u>Hampers</u>	
		<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Northeast	Decrease	10	Decrease	25
Southeast	Increase	10	Decrease	25
Midwest	Decrease	20	- - - - -	- - - - -
Southwest	Decrease	10	Decrease	10

Probable Carry-Over. — Reports on the probable carry-over of new baskets, hampers, and boxes from last year's short crops are necessarily incomplete and inconclusive but they range from 10 to 25 percent of requirements in New England, the four Appalachian States, South Carolina and Georgia, the most pessimistic outlook being in the Middle West and New York where the carry-over is practically negligible. In only one or two instances (Maryland and South Carolina) does it appear that actual delivery in appreciable quantities has been made on confirmed orders.

Goals for Salvaged Containers. — A schedule of suggested goals for the use of secondhand packages by areas, for various types of fruits and vegetables, is being prepared by the War Food Administration. Its purpose is to focus the attention of the entire container industry on the need for the maximum re-use of packages and thus encourage their accumulation. The schedules are being referred to various industry committees for comments and from these suggestions it is hoped to establish fair and attainable goals for the various regions which will result in increased re-use of containers.

Special Rates for Used Containers. — Special freight rates are already in effect for the shipment of secondhand fruit and vegetable containers from all the Northern, Central, and Western States, east of the Rocky Mountains to the South. These reduced rates are also available on traffic within the South. In addition, there are special rates from eastern shipping points into Pacific coast producing districts. These lower costs for returning secondhand packages will make possible the shipment of a greater volume of fruits and vegetables, as well as other perishable products.

Informational Angles. — The greatest need in publicizing the shipping container situation is to impress upon the public the seriousness of the situation, as based upon the preceding body of facts. Commodities such as those fruits and vegetables included on the restricted list, must be moved to market as rapidly as possible.

Growers are doing an all-out job to meet 1944 farm goals, but their produce is of little use if containers are not available to move them from grower to consumer. Avoidable food waste cannot be allowed, especially in wartime. Such waste can be avoided if secondhand containers are salvaged and returned to packers and shippers.

Timing. — The Containers Division of the War Production Board and WFA is at present sponsoring a Container Re-Use Program. All agencies are asked to cooperate fully. Educational and informational materials must, of course, be angled to the groups that can "do something about it" — growers, shippers, packers, wholesale distributors, chain stores, retailers, institutions, and to some extent, consumers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

May 24, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 96

Machinery Rationing-147

SUBJECT: Amendment 2 to Supplementary Order 1 of War
Food Order 14 (formerly FPO-14)

Transmitted is a copy of the amendment referred to above. This memorandum discusses this amendment, outlining its content and explaining how it fits into the present program and into the next year's rationing program, as contemplated at this time.

I. Background

As mentioned in a previous Special Services memorandum, WPB Order L-257 is a continuing order. Schedule A authorized production of farm machinery during the period July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. On July 1, Schedule A will be succeeded by Schedule B (issued February 3) which authorizes production for the period July 1, 1944 through June 30, 1945. However, manufacturers who have not completed Schedule A authorizations by June 30 have a month's grace period (until July 31), after which any remaining unfinished authorizations are automatically cancelled. This applies to all L-257 implements except combines (over 10-feet), corn pickers, corn binders, field ensilage harvesters, peanut pickers, corn shellers, hay balers, feed grinders and crushers, portable elevators, and beet harvesters, for which manufacturers have until September 30, in which to complete Schedule A authorizations.

II. Amendment 2 -- The Interim Order

An interim order is issued now, partly to allow time for the clean-up of most of the Schedule A equipment which will be produced during the grace period and also to allow manufacturers adequate time in which to make reports on State and county distribution which will be called for under the permanent order which is expected to be issued before July 1.

During July, some manufacturers will be taking advantage of the grace period mentioned above to continue work on incomplete Schedule A authorizations. Others, who will have completed Schedule A will be beginning production authorized by Schedule B. Therefore, during the grace period, varying by implements and manufacturers, equipment will be produced under both Schedule A and Schedule B authorizations. Since present county quotas are based upon Schedule A authorizations, it is necessary that the quotas be increased in order that Schedule B production, as it becomes available will move into farmers' hands.

Provisions of the Interim Order. Under the interim order, for the short period of time in which it will be in effect, manufacturers will notify State AAA committees of the quantities of rationed equipment which becomes

available from Schedule B production, in order that the State committees may authorize the rationing of such equipment. In outline form, the principal features of the interim order (Amendment 2) follow:

A. Action by Manufacturers

1. Manufacturers may transfer for sale up to 70 percent of production of any item listed in Schedules I and II of Supplementary Order I, and 100 percent of items in Schedule III, which are produced under authorization provided by Schedule B of L-257. (Schedule A distribution is not affected by the interim order. The 70 percent ceiling on transfers of Schedule I and Schedule items protects the 20 percent national reserve and authority for 10 percent adjustments in manufacturers' distribution which are expected to be continued in next year's program. The 70 percent will be a theoretical ceiling in most instances, as it is not expected that many manufacturers will reach 70 percent of production of any rationed item within the short term of the interim period.)
2. Before delivering Schedule I and II equipment to dealers (within the 70 percent described under A 1), manufacturers will provide State committees with the information required in Exhibit D of Amendment 2. (The State committee is not authorized to make changes in the distribution of this machinery. These shipments will be a part of the manufacturers' 80 percent distribution under the permanent order and subsequent adjustments under the permanent order will help to prevent concentration.) For Schedule I equipment, the Exhibit D notifications will give the county in which the equipment is intended for sale. (Some manufacturers also offered to provide the name of the dealer who will receive the equipment, and space is provided on Exhibit D for this information.) Exhibit D notifications may be filed by distributors or branch houses for manufacturers. No Exhibit D notifications are required for implements listed in Schedule III.
3. No manufacturer is permitted, under the interim order, to transfer for sale into any one county more than 70 percent of the quantity of any Schedule I item which he was authorized to transfer into the same county from Schedule A production, unless he obtains authority to do so from the State AAA committee. (This limit is to reduce possibilities of concentration in counties which sometimes result from independent distribution by manufacturers. The base upon which this 70 percent is applied is the total amount of machinery which a manufacturer was authorized to distribute in any county from his Schedule A production -- the original 80 percent plus any additional distribution from the reserve and supplemental programs.)
4. Manufacturers must keep records of transfers made under the amendment and will include shipments made under the interim order when submitting patterns on 80 percent of their Schedule B production which will be called for in the permanent order.

III. Action by State AAA Committees

- A. When Exhibit D notifications for Schedule I equipment are received from farm machinery manufacturers (or branch houses or distributors for them), State committees shall immediately notify the designated counties to increase present quotas by amounts specified in the manufacturers' Exhibit D reports. (Prompt action in notifying County Farm Rationing Committees is necessary; otherwise, equipment may be frozen in dealers' stocks. The County Farm Rationing Committees should be discouraged from attempting to keep two sets of quotas -- one for Schedule A production and another for Schedule B production, but rather -- during the interim period -- to increase present quotas. When new quotas are formulated following manufacturers' reports under the permanent order, deliveries made under the interim order will be subtracted and, in this way, maintenance of only one set of quotas will be necessary.)
- B. State committees will act promptly upon requests received from manufacturers to increase shipments to individual counties over the 70 percent county ceiling (see A-3 above). (It is not anticipated that many such requests will be received.)
- C. State committees will keep records, by counties, of transfers reported by manufacturers on Exhibit D notifications. This information will be used in determining new county quotas under the permanent order.

IV. Action by County Farm Rationing Committees

- A. County Farm Rationing Committees will receive quota increases authorized by the State committee, adding the appropriate number to the current Schedule A quota.
- B. Upon receipt of such quota increases, county committees may issue a correspondingly additional number of purchase certificates or letters of eligibility.

V. Tentative Conclusions Concerning the Permanent Order-(Strictly Confidential)

Schedules. Two schedules, comparing with Schedules I and II of the present program. Approximately nine items in each. No Schedule III.

Reserves. Twenty percent reserve on the total production of each item in each schedule.

Timing. Permanent order should be issued by July 1. Depending upon date of issuance, manufacturers will have approximately 45 days thereafter to submit State distribution patterns (on 80 percent of production) to the War Food Administration, and approximately 60 days (from date of issue) to forward county distribution plans to State AAA committees.

10-Percent Adjustment Feature. State committees will again have authority to make 10 percent adjustment in manufacturers' proposed distribution by counties. With last year's experience in formulating county patterns,

and with more time in which to obtain such information, manufacturers should be able to consider more adequately than was possible last year the machinery needs in the several counties of dealers' trade areas. To enable State committees to see the entire State pattern before making 10 per cent distribution shifts, manufacturers will be required to submit county reports on a specified date.

Sales by Dealers. The permanent order will state clearly and forcibly that sales by dealers should conform with manufacturers' patterns unless good reasons exist for deviations. However, in order to permit necessary flexibility, it will not be compulsory that dealers sell in counties designated by manufacturers.

Letters of Eligibility. To establish greater uniformity in rationing operations throughout all States, the use of letters of eligibility for Schedule I implements will be mandatory.

Rationing by Make, Model, Size, etc. County committees will not be authorized to state make, model, size, and dealer's name on the letter of eligibility, in order to give farmers more freedom in purchasing, and dealers more freedom in selling. This information may be placed on purchase certificates, however, following return of the letter of eligibility by the dealer, specifying the make, model, and size he will furnish. If the county committee believes the equipment is larger than needed, in terms of the applicant's need as expressed in his application, they may refuse to issue a purchase certificate for the over-sized equipment.

Quotas. Deliveries under the interim order will be deducted from quotas established from manufacturers' reports on Schedule B (as adjusted by State committees). When new county quotas are issued outstanding commitments, resulting from incompleteness of Schedule A production will be renewed or cancelled (as conditions warrant), by deducting desirable outstanding commitments from the new quota in arriving at the number of additional authorizations which may be granted. If any additional implements arrive from schedule A production, manufacturers will notify the State committees of intended deliveries to dealers by use of a notification similar to Exhibit D of the interim order.

Attachments

TITLE 7 - AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER X - WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION (Production Orders)

/War Food Order No. 14, Supplementary Order No. 1,
Revision No. 1, Amendment No. 2

PART 1202 - FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Supplementary Order No. 1, Revision No. 1¹, to War Food Order No. 14 (formerly Food Production Order No. 14)² is hereby amended by adding the following section:

§ 1202.313 Farm machinery and equipment produced under Schedule B of WPB Order L-257 -- (a) Transfer by manufacturers. Until the further order of the War Food Administrator, a manufacturer may transfer not in excess of 70 percent of his scheduled production of any item of farm machinery and equipment listed on Schedules I or II of this supplementary order, and 100 percent of his scheduled production of any item listed on Schedule III of this supplementary order, which is produced under Schedule B³ of War Production Board Order L-257⁴. In the case of Schedule I or Schedule II equipment, whenever a transfer is made to a dealer, either by a manufacturer or his distributor, the manufacturer shall give, or cause his distributor to give on his behalf, a written notice in the form provided in Exhibit D, attached hereto, to the State AAA Committee of the State for which the item of equipment is intended for ultimate transfer for use. Unless otherwise authorized by the appropriate State AAA Committee, the maximum quantity of any item of Schedule I equipment, which a manufacturer or his distributor may transfer for ultimate transfer for use in any county, shall not exceed 70 percent of the quantity which the manufacturer was authorized to transfer for such county on and after July 1, 1943, under other provisions of this supplementary order. Whenever a manufacturer shall have transferred 50 percent of his scheduled production of any item of equipment listed on Schedules I or II pursuant to this paragraph, he shall notify the Director in writing accordingly.

¹ 8 F.R. 17458, 9 F.R. 1003

² 8 F.R. 17456, 9 F.R. 4319

³ 9 F.R. 1417

⁴ 9 F.R. 3199

(b) Application of other provisions of War Food Order No. 14 and Supplementary Order No. 1. Paragraph (c) of section 1202.304 of this supplementary order shall not be applicable to any farm machinery and equipment scheduled for production under Schedule B of War Production Board Order L-257. Otherwise, nothing in this section shall be construed to waive the requirements of other applicable provisions of War Food Order No. 14 or of this supplementary order, including the requirement of a purchase certificate in the case of a transfer for use.

Note: The reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(54 Stat. 676, 55 Stat. 236, 56 Stat. 176; E. O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9522, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E. O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this day
of May, 1944.

War Food Administrator

NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENT OF SCHEDULES I AND II ITEMS
(PRODUCED UNDER SCHEDULE B OF ORDER L-257)

As required by Amendment 2 to Supplementary Order 1 to WFO-14, this is to notify you that the following farm equipment will be shipped about _____, 194____, for retail sale in the State of _____, and in the case of Schedule I equipment, in the counties indicated below.

(Name of Manufacturer, Branch House, or Distributor)

[illegible]

(Continue, if necessary)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

JUN
May 29, 1944.

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 97

Supplies-49

SUBJECT: Procurement of Merchant Trade Products Under
CMP Regulation 4

CMP Regulation 4, as amended April 25, 1944, a copy of which is attached, (supply sufficient to mail one to each county under separate cover) provides an alternative procedure which, in some instances, makes it possible to procure the merchant trade products (marked with an asterisk) listed in paragraph m(1) of PR-19 and certain other items listed in CMP Regulation 4, but not listed in PR-19.

I. NO COUNTY COMMITTEE ACTION REQUIRED

Under the provisions of paragraph d(4) of the Regulation, distributors may fill the following kinds of orders:

- A. Orders in amounts of \$25 or less. No endorsement is required.
- B. Orders calling for delivery to one customer during any calendar quarter of not more than 10 tons of carbon steel, 1000 pounds of stainless steel and 2 tons of other alloy steel, provided such deliveries of any one product group and type to one customer do not exceed the amounts in the table of that paragraph. Each order placed under this paragraph must be accompanied by or endorsed with the following certification and sentence:

"The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to the penalties of section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, to the seller and to the War Production Board, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the undersigned is authorized under applicable War Production Board regulations for the purpose for which ordered, and to use any preference rating or allotment number or symbol which the undersigned had placed on this order. This order is placed under paragraph (d) (4) (ii) of CMP Regulation 4."

II. COUNTY COMMITTEE APPROVAL REQUIRED

For any quantities of Merchants' Trade Products in excess of the amounts authorized in the schedule of paragraph (d) (4) of CMP Regulation No. 4, and for any quantities that cannot be obtained under Priorities Regulation 19 at the warehouse level, or that cannot be obtained under WPB-617 authorization, a CMP-4-a application, accompanied by a letter of explanation and justification, should be filed with the AAA County Committee. The AAA County Committee should review the application and, if it recommends approval, send it to the AAA State Committee. If denial is recommended, it should be returned to the applicant. The AAA State Committee should review the application. Approved applications should be sent to the AAA Regional Office in Washington. Denials should be returned to the County Committee.

Note:--Regardless of method of purchase the limitations of L-41 still apply.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

PART 3175—REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO
THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

[CMP Reg. 4, as Amended Apr. 25, 1944]

SALES OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS BY WARE-
HOUSES AND DISTRIBUTORS

§ 3175.4 *CMP Regulation 4*—(a) *Purpose and scope.* This regulation describes the procedure to be followed by warehouses and distributors in delivering controlled materials from stock (including consigned stock) except that in the case of steel, deliveries from one distributor to another are governed by Orders M-21-b-1 and M-21-b-2.

Steel

(b) *Definitions with respect to steel.* The following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this regulation and for the purpose of any other CMP regulation unless otherwise indicated:

(1) "Steel" means carbon steel, alloy steel, and wrought iron, in the forms and shapes listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1.

(2) "Distributor" means any person (including a warehouse, jobber, dealer or retailer) who is engaged in the business of receiving steel for sale or resale in the form received or after performing such operations as cutting to length, shearing to size, torch cutting or burning to shape, sorting and grading, pipe threading, or corrugating or otherwise forming sheets for roofing and siding; but a person who, in connection with any sale, bends, punches or performs any fabricating operation designed to prepare steel for final use or assembly shall not be deemed a distributor with respect to such sale.

(c) *Rejection of orders.* (1) A distributor must reject all orders except those which he is required or permitted to fill under paragraph (d).

(2) [Deleted Jan. 13, 1944.]

(3) A distributor must not deliver any steel on an authorized controlled material order bearing a specific allotment number except in the period for which the allotment was made or within 15 days before or 30 days after such period. For example, a distributor receiving an order bearing the allotment number N-1-4Q43 may fill the order at any time during the period September 15, 1943, through January 31, 1944. Orders bearing symbols such as MRO which do not have to bear any quarterly identification are not subject to this provision.

(4) A distributor may reject any order for steel on which the customer does not specify immediate delivery. Even if he elects to accept an authorized con-

trolled material order calling for future delivery, he is not allowed to set aside the steel covered by such order. He must deliver it on any order calling for immediate delivery that he is required to fill under paragraphs (d) (1), (2) or (3) and may deliver it on any order calling for immediate delivery that he is permitted to fill under paragraph (d) (4).

(5) A distributor may reject any order calling for the delivery of steel which he does not have in stock or which he does not know is in transit to his stock.

(6) A distributor may reject all or any part of an order which the War Production Board specifically authorizes him to reject. If a delivery would deplete his stock to a point where his function in the distribution of steel would be seriously impaired, he may apply to the War Production Board for authority to reject the order and may delay filling the order until his application is acted upon.

(d) *Orders which must be filled.* A distributor must fill the following kinds of orders unless he is required or permitted to reject them under paragraph (c):

(1) A distributor must fill all authorized controlled material orders.

(2) A distributor must fill orders for delivery to farmers as required by Priorities Regulation No. 19.

(3) A distributor must fill orders bearing preference ratings of AAA.

(4) A distributor may fill other orders as follows, but is not required to do so regardless of whether rated or not:

(i) Orders in amounts of \$25 or less. No endorsement is required on such orders.

(ii) Orders calling for delivery to one customer during any calendar quarter of not more than 10 tons of carbon steel, 1,000 pounds of stainless steel and 2 tons of other alloy steel, providing such deliveries of any one product group and type to one customer do not exceed the amounts shown below:

	Quantities in pounds per quarter unless otherwise stated		
	Carbon (Including wrought iron)	Stainless	Alloy (Other than stainless)
Tool steel, including drill rod....	300		300
Mechanical tubing.....	1,000*	100*	300*
Wire rope and strand.....	300*		
Music Wire.....	300		
All other steel products.....	20,000	1,000	4,000

* Feet per quarter

Each order placed under this paragraph (d) (4) (ii) must be accompanied by or endorsed with both the standard form of certification in CMP Regulation No. 7 and the following sentence: "This order is placed under paragraph (d) (4) (ii) of CMP Regulation No. 4."

The purpose of this paragraph (d) (4) (ii) is to permit persons using small quantities of steel to obtain their requirements without the use of allotments; it is not to allow users of large quantities to obtain steel in addition to their purchases on authorized controlled material orders. Therefore, a person who buys any steel under this paragraph (d) (4) (ii) cannot receive any kind or type of steel from producers or distributors in any quarter in excess of the amounts shown in the above table whether it is received on authorized controlled material orders or otherwise. Consequently, in general, a person should plan to buy all his steel either under this paragraph or on authorized controlled material orders, but not both. Purchases of steel from persons other than producers or distributors do not affect the amount which can be brought under this paragraph. Such purchases are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation 13 and paragraph (u) of CMP Regulation No. 1.

Copper

(e) *Definitions with respect to copper.* The following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this regulation and for the purpose of any other CMP regulation unless otherwise indicated:

(1) "Copper wire mill product" means bare, insulated or armored wire or cable for electrical conduction made from copper or copper base alloy or copper-clad steel containing more than 20% copper by weight.

(2) "Brass mill product" means sheet, wire, rod or tube made from copper or copper base alloy. This does not include copper wire mill products.

(3) "Warehouse" means any industrial supplier, mill supplier, plumbing supply house, electrical wholesaler or other person engaged in the business of distributing brass mill products or copper wire mill products to industry or trade otherwise than as a controlled materials producer and includes warehouses owned by mills.

(4) "Item of copper wire mill product" means any wire or cable made from copper, copper base alloy or copper-clad steel containing more than 20% copper by weight for electrical conduction which is different from all other items of that form by reason of one or more differ-

ences of its specifications, such as size, alloy or insulation. Differences in temper or length do not differentiate items.

(5) "Item of brass mill product" means sheet, wire, rod or tube made from copper or copper base alloy, which is different from all other items of that form, by reason of one or more differences of its specifications, such as size, shape, gauge, thickness or alloy. Differences in temper or length do not differentiate items except in the case of copper and brass sheet, where differences in temper will constitute different items.

(6) "Warehouse stock" means brass mill or copper wire mill products physically located in warehouse inventories, whether owned or held on consignment by the warehouse.

(f) *Delivery of brass mill or copper wire mill products*—(1) *Delivery from warehouse stock.* (i) A warehouse shall fill authorized controlled material orders for brass mill or copper wire mill products, in accordance with this regulation, if it can fill the orders from its stock. In no case, however, may a warehouse fill an order for brass mill or copper wire mill products unless the purchaser has the right to accept delivery under the provisions of this paragraph (f) which limit the amount of brass mill and copper wire mill products which a purchaser may get from a warehouse. A warehouse is entitled to rely on a certificate furnished by any of its customers under paragraph (f) (1) (iv) of this regulation, unless it knows or has reason to believe the certificate to be false.

(ii) Beginning May 15, 1944 no person shall place orders for delivery from warehouse stock of any item of brass mill product to any one destination, during any calendar week which aggregates more than 500 pounds gross weight, or, effective immediately, for delivery, during any one calendar month, which aggregate more than 2,000 pounds gross weight and no person shall accept any delivery in excess of these amounts. However, the 500 pound limitation does not apply to a single continuous length of rod, tube, pipe, sheet or strip and neither the 500 pound nor the 2,000 pound limitation applies to condenser tubes or to the resale of brass mill products obtained by brass mill warehouses through an authorization issued by a Regional Office of the War Production Board or by the Copper Recovery Inventory Branch, War Production Board, 350 5th Avenue, New York City, New York.

(iii) No person shall place orders for delivery from warehouse stock of any item of copper wire mill product to any one destination during any one calendar month, which aggregate more than 3,000 pounds copper content and no person shall accept any such delivery in excess of this amount, except that this limitation does not apply to the resale of copper wire mill products obtained by copper wire mill warehouses through an authorization issued by a Regional Office

of the War Production Board or by the Copper Recovery Inventory Branch, War Production Board, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

(iv) No person shall place an order under this paragraph (f) (1) and no warehouse shall accept an order unless it is accompanied by, or endorsed with, a certificate in the form provided in CMP Regulation No. 7 (or a certificate prescribed by any regulation or order of the War Production Board for use in placing an authorized controlled material order), signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 7.

(2) *Shipments direct to customer or to fill specific orders.* If a warehouse wants to order material to fill a specific authorized controlled material order of a customer instead of filling it from stock, it may order the material either for direct shipment to the customer or for shipment via the warehouse, by placing on its order the customer's name and allotment number or symbol. Such an order is to be treated as an authorized controlled material order. The warehouse may not treat the delivery to the customer as made from stock and may not request a replacement. However, in the case of brass mill products, a warehouse may order from another warehouse only if it does not have the material in inventory and needs it for immediate delivery to a customer on an authorized controlled material order. It must state these facts on its order.

(3) *Rejection of orders.* (i) A warehouse must not fill any order for brass mill or copper wire mill products except those which it is required or permitted to fill under paragraph (f) (1) or (f) (2) above.

(ii) A warehouse must not deliver any brass mill or copper wire mill product on an authorized controlled material order except in the quarter for which the allotment appearing on the order is valid. Orders bearing symbols such as "MRO" or "SO" which do not have to bear any quarterly identification may be filled during any quarter, but such orders must indicate when delivery is required if for other than immediate delivery.

(iii) A warehouse may reject any order calling for immediate delivery of brass mill or copper wire mill products which it does not have in stock or know to be in transit to its stock.

(iv) A warehouse may reject an order calling for future delivery. If it elects to accept the order, it must not set aside or hold any material to fill it.

Aluminum

(g) *Definitions with respect to aluminum.* The following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this regulation and for the purpose of any other CMP Regulation unless otherwise indicated:

(1) "Aluminum" means aluminum in any of the forms and shapes constituting controlled material as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1.

(2) "Distributor" means any person who has received or proposes to receive physical delivery of aluminum into his

stock for sale or resale in the same form, or after performing such operations as cutting to length, shearing to size, sorting and grading.

(h) (1) *Deliveries of aluminum by distributors.* Each distributor shall, to the extent of his available stock, fill authorized controlled material orders, orders bearing the symbol AM, and orders which he has been specifically directed in writing by the War Production Board to fill (i) except that he may reject any such order calling for delivery at any one time, to any one person at any one destination, of more than 2,000 lbs. of any gage, alloy and size of aluminum sheet, or more than 900 lbs. of any alloy, shape and size of aluminum wire, rod or bar, or more than 600 lbs. of any alloy, size or shape of aluminum tubing, extrusions or structural shapes and (ii) except that he also may reject any order from another distributor.

(2) No distributor shall deliver any aluminum except to fill an authorized controlled material order or pursuant to a specific direction of the War Production Board.

General Provisions Applicable to Steel, Brass Mill Products, Copper Wire Mill Products and Aluminum

(i) *Directions to distributors and warehouses.* Each distributor and warehouse shall comply with such directions as may be issued from time to time by the War Production Board with respect to making or withholding deliveries of steel, brass mill products, copper wire mill products or aluminum, and with respect to the earmarking of stocks of such material.

(j) *Placement of authorized controlled material orders.* A delivery order for steel, brass mill products, copper wire mill products or aluminum, shall be deemed an authorized controlled material order, if but only if,

(1) It is specifically designated as an authorized controlled material order by any regulation or order of the War Production Board; or

(2) It is endorsed with the appropriate certification and allotment number or symbol in the way prescribed by paragraph (s) (3) of CMP Regulation No. 1.

(3) A delivery order for steel, brass mill products, copper wire mill products or aluminum, placed with a distributor or warehouse shall be considered as calling for immediate delivery unless the order specifically provides otherwise.

(k) *Verbal delivery orders.* Any delivery order requiring shipment within seven days may be placed verbally or by telephone by stating to the distributor or warehouse the substance of the information required by this regulation, *Provided*, That the person placing the order furnishes to the distributor or warehouse, within fifteen days after placing the same, written confirmation of the order complying with the requirements of this regulation. In case of failure to receive written confirmation within fifteen days, the distributor or warehouse shall not accept any other

order from, or deliver any additional material of any kind to, the purchaser until such written confirmation is furnished. On or before the twentieth day of each month any distributor or warehouse who has received in the prior month a delivery order by telephone, shall notify the appropriate Regional Compliance Office of the War Production Board, of any case in which a purchaser has failed to furnish to him the written confirmation when due.

(1) *Special provisions with respect to AAA orders.* Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation, an authorized controlled material order

placed with a distributor or warehouse bearing a rating of AAA shall be filled in preference to any other authorized controlled material orders regardless of time of receipt.

(m) *Communications.* All communications concerning this regulation should be addressed to the War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: CMP Regulation No. 4 (specify whether steel, copper or aluminum)

Issued this 25th day of April 1944.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

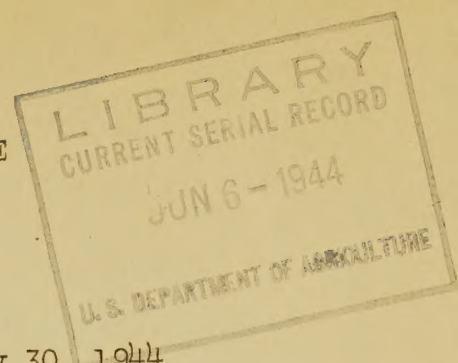
INTERPRETATION 1

DISTRIBUTORS OF AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS

The definitions of "distributor" and "warehouse" appearing in paragraphs (b) (2) and (e) (3) of CMP Regulation No. 4 are not deemed to include persons engaged solely in the business of distributing automotive replacement parts. Consequently, such persons may sell, for use as automotive replacement parts, such items as bulk or spooled primary and spark plug wire, battery cables and magnet wire, without reference to the terms of CMP Regulation No. 4, but subject to the provisions of General Limitation Order L-158 and other applicable regulations or orders (Issued Feb. 27, 1943)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



May 30, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 98

Slaughter-1

SUBJECT: Removal of Restrictions on Farm Slaughter
of Livestock

This memorandum supersedes all previous instructions relative to the issuance of slaughter permits to farmers. WFO-75, Amendment 15, issued and effective May 25, 1944, provides that:

1. The term "Class Three Slaughterer" means any farmer who slaughters livestock.
2. Any farmer may, without a license or a permit, slaughter livestock owned by him and deliver the meat derived therefrom.

State Committees should notify the county committees immediately that:

1. Amendment 15 to WFO-75 makes unnecessary the issuance of any permit to any farmer for the slaughter of any kind or number of livestock owned by the farmer.
2. All procedures or arrangements currently in effect in State and county offices for issuing permits or preparation of applications and other clerical work in connection with slaughter of any livestock by anyone shall be discontinued.
3. All questions and requests for assistance in connection with the Slaughter Program which involve expense shall be referred to the Office of Distribution Area Supervisor.
4. Office of Price Administration regulations are not affected by this Amendment 15 to WFO-75.

